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## EXPLANATION OF WAR AIMS EASES CRISIS IN RUSSIA

Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates Accepts Provisional Government's Interpretation of Allied Note

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday).—The crisis produced by the apparent ambiguity of the Government's note of May 1 has now subsided. While it lasted it was full of danger, for Petrograd contains equally strong supporters of the Provisional Government and of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, and a trial of strength, had it come to that, could scarcely have produced anything except extreme chaos.

It should be clearly understood, however, that peace was preserved by the strong and patriotic desire of these two bodies to reach an understanding. Outbreaks in the street were not in retrospect very serious and were not conflicts between the council's supporters and the Government supporters, but mainly between small groups of Leninists and riotous individuals on one hand and rather hotheaded students and other Government supporters on the other.

Soldiers who came out and made demonstrations in the street were not called out by the council either. They appeared to have come out under a misunderstanding apparently produced by agents provocateurs. There was an attempt to bring the muniton and other factory workers also into the streets and only herculean efforts on the part of the council prevented such a disaster.

The council acted very firmly, and their power is such that they were able to get the soldiers back almost immediately and prevent cessation of work by the workers generally. When the council had finally arrived at an understanding with the Government and passed a resolution accepting its supplementary note of explanation, it also passed a resolution forbidding all demonstrations during the following two days, and urged all citizens to keep calm and do nothing that would disturb the peace.

At a special meeting between the council and the Government, which lasted throughout Thursday night, the Government stood very firmly by their note and as they ranged themselves alongside M. Milukoff his resignation was out of question.

Prince Lvoff intimated that the Government would resign in favor of anybody who could count on stronger support from the people. M. Gutchikoff, Minister of War, spoke of the military situation and the other ministers spoke from their special points of view.

M. Cheldze pointed out that in the view of the council M. Milukoff's note obscured the aims of the war. It said nothing about refusal of annexation or indemnity and might mislead the Allies as to the attitude of the Russian democracy.

M. Milukoff maintained that no new note could be sent to the Allies, to whom Russia was bound by complete obligations. He showed the council various confidential telegrams and the council's representatives then stated that from information supplied them they felt compelled not to press their views beyond a certain point, but to (continued on page six, column one)

## OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR

Continuing his vigorous offensive in the Soissons-Rheims section of the French line on the western front, General Nivelle has made important gains over the week end, east and west of the Soissons-Laon road. West of that road, southeast of the village of Vaux-aux-Lognon, which lies in the valley just south of the Oise and Aisne Canal as it runs between Coucy-le-Chateau to Monmouth, General Nivelle's forces have made good progress, capturing German positions along a front of about four miles and advancing their line as far as the immediate vicinity of the road from Soissons to Laon. Further east, in the region of the Chemin-des-Dames, the French are now in possession of the entire plateau which lies between Cerny-en-Laonnais and Craonne, and have reached the hills which dominate the Ailette Valley, south of the (continued on page six, column four)

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MARCOINGO

Australian forces have made a determined attack on the Hindenburg line which it covers Cambrai and forced the Germans back in the neighborhood of Riencourt. The ground captured is being maintained successfully against all counterattacks.

Points represented by heavy type are in the hands of the Germans, while those appearing in light type are in possession of the British.

## CHINESE CABINET AGAINST GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Official confirmation has been received in Washington of the announcement that the Chinese Cabinet has voted in favor of a declaration of a state of war with Germany. The vote of the Cabinet, together with its recommendations, will be placed before the Parliament of China, probably this week, when final action no doubt will be taken.

The declaration of the general legislative body will probably include, in some form, the sentiment of the people of China in favor of an alliance with the United States for the war, as has previously been pointed out in these columns.

## FARMERS MEET IN DISCUSSION OF MILK SITUATION

Experts Urge Conservation of Dairy Business in New England and Increase in Strength of Herds Wherever Possible

New England farmers, gathered at nearly all the county seats in the six states, were urged today by recognized experts, to conserve their dairies, maintain and increase if possible the strength of their herds, and to state frankly what price they believe they should receive for their milk in order that the industry may be saved.

In the call, which was signed by President Frank W. Clark and Secretary Richard Pattee of the New England Milk Producers Association, and which was read at each meeting, three questions were asked to be discussed: How to keep cows on the farm, how to get feed for them, especially grain, and how to get labor to operate the farms.

The farmers were also urged to make a report to the central body, showing what the conditions are at present on the farms, what can be done to improve them, what is necessary to insure a sufficient supply of milk for the district, and what the farmers will do themselves.

It was stated at nearly all the meetings that the price of milk was not so important as the question of its production, although the farmers were assured that any reasonable increase would be considered. Many of the speakers appeared to believe that another advance in the producers price of milk will be made generally throughout New England on July 1. In addition to the call, two letters on the question of feed were read at all the meetings, one from G. C. Sevey, editor of the New England Homestead, the other from Commissioner John A. Roberts of the Maine Agricultural Department.

Mr. Sevey urged the growing of larger crops of beans, peas, as well as rye, barley and other grains, and alfalfa. He declared that the New England farmers during the coming year must depend upon home-grown grain and feed, as very little will be available from other parts of the country. Commissioner Roberts believed that it would be possible to sow large forage crops, as well as yellow corn. He said that in Maine farmers were being urged to fill their silos to the brim, and a heavy increase in the corn acreage was expected.

The action of the Worcester and Hampden County bankers in Massachusetts in offering financial assistance to the farmers in those districts were referred to by many speakers, and the farmers in other sections were assured of support not only in money, but in the mobilization of help during the coming five or six months.

At nearly all the meetings, the recent address of E. S. Brigham, Commissioner of Agriculture of Vermont, in which he declared that field beans promise the best cash crops of the season, was read. He said that such crops grew very readily, need comparatively little fertilization or cultivation, and are easily harvested. He believed it to be unwise to plant potatoes on land unsuited for such crops, or where tillage and care is not readily available. It was for that reason that he urged a large increase in the bean acreage of New England.

## TURKS SET MAROONED AMERICANS FREE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Advices have been received by the State Department through the Swedish Government that the Turkish Government has consented to allow 60 citizens of the United States now marooned in Constantinople to leave.

AIR RAID IN ENGLAND

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday).—The commander-in-chief of the home forces reports the appearance of a German aeroplane during the early hours of this morning over the outskirts of Northeast London, which dropped four bombs. One man was killed and a man and woman injured. The damage to buildings was slight.



William M. Hughes  
Prime Minister of Australia

## TURKISH TROOPS DRIVE JEWS OUT OF JERUSALEM

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Thousands of Jews, driven from their homes in the Holy Land by Turks, are starving, according to cable messages received today by the Zionist organization here.

With the British under General Murray nearly in Gaza in their advance on Jerusalem, the Turks are herding the Jews northward, determined, it is believed, that they shall not remain to see the Holy Land taken from the Sultan. The eviction began late in March, the messages said, when 300 Hebrews were expelled from Jerusalem amid scenes of looting and pillage.

Djamil Pasha, military governor of Palestine, declared he would make them suffer the fate of the Armenians. On April 1 Djamil Pasha ordered 8000 Jews driven from Jaffa. They were given 48 hours to leave. Even Jews owing allegiance to the Central Powers were included. The cablegram described scenes when the Turkish troops went from house to house, driving the terrorized inhabitants into the streets. Crowds of Arabs and Bedouin women followed the troops, sacking every home. Two Jews from the Yemin resisted and were hanged at the entrance to Tel-Aviv.

Roads leading northward away from the region where British guns were roaring from the Dead Sea to the Mediterranean were lined with starving men, women and children. Information here said many Jews crawled into the desert and perished. Bandits attacked the refugees and stripped them of everything. Small forces of young Jews armed with knives and cudgels organized for defense. The Turks arrested them.

No Jews are known to have been killed by Turkish soldiers, but robbers were given free rein. Arabs on donkeys and camels hung on the flanks of the fleeing population, while the troops coming behind beat the stragglers on.

## SUBMARINES STILL A NAVAL MENACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Statements credited on Saturday to William L. Saunders, chairman of the Naval Consulting Board, to the effect that the board had found a solution of the submarine problem, are greatly altered in explanation of the interview, following its publication. Mr. Saunders now declares that most of the remarks credited to him had been woven into a romance.

"I do think," he said, "that the prospects are most flattering for an early solution of the problem and nullification of the submarine menace. Our engineers are at work, and within a short time I hope to see some effective measures perfected to make shipping comparatively safe."

## NATIONAL PARTY IN AUSTRALIA IS NOW IN THE LEAD

Group Led by W. M. Hughes Is Assured of Majority in the Lower House—Complexion of the Senate Is Also Determined

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Melbourne

MELBOURNE, Vic. (Monday).—The latest returns available indicate that the Nationalist Party, of whom the Premier, Mr. W. M. Hughes is the leader, will be returned to power with a substantial majority. The result expected is in the House of Representatives, Ministerialists 48, Opposition 27; in the Senate, Ministerialists 15, Opposition 3.

The election has been one of bitterest in the history of Australian politics. The Official Labor Party, which expelled Mr. Hughes and his Labor followers from its ranks, some time ago, owing to their advocacy of conscription, have carried on the campaign with vigor, but Mr. Hughes, who had succeeded in forming a coalition with the Liberals under Mr. Cook, has apparently carried the day.

Mr. Hughes in the course of his election speeches, declared that the Government stood absolutely for the Empire. He stated that it would not enforce conscription, but that if the national safety demanded it, the question would again be referred to the people.

Elections Quietly Conducted

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic. (Monday).—The elections, which are being quietly conducted, are tending toward a considerable Nationalist victory which will affect not only the House of Representatives but also the Senate. As to the latter, the Labor Party are leading only in Queensland and the Nationalists will possibly have a majority of about 7. Mr. Hughes had a 3000 majority at Bendigo and the balance of victory is running strongly in favor of his party.

## CHANCELLOR TO STATE WAR AIMS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday).—Dr. Helfferich has stated in the Reichstag that the Chancellor will reply to interpellations concerning Germany's war aims on the day agreed upon by the president of the House.

## GERMAN PEACE OFFER HOLLOW, SAYS MR. EGAN

United States Minister to Denmark Warns Countrymen to Beware of Any Proposals — Germans Sanguine of Victory

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday)

"Any German peace proposal at this time simply indicates the determination of a tremendously organized and still powerful nation to gain its own ends," declared Maurice Francis Egan, the United States Minister to Denmark, today, in a warning to the people of America. He appealed to his fellow-countrymen not to be deceived by German peace duplicity and not to slacken their war preparations under the mistaken impression that the Germans are really ready to cease hostilities.

How strongly he feels the insincerity of Germany's "peace proposal" which has been scattered broadcast over Europe is indicated by the fact that he decided to violate diplomatic precedent, which prohibits an envoy expressing personal views or granting interviews. But Mr. Egan decided the exigencies of the situation justified it.

"Relaxation of American preparedness would increase contempt of the powerful Germans toward the United States," Mr. Egan declared. "Advices from Hamburg, Stettin and elsewhere in Germany prove that, although food conditions are bad everywhere, still the people are sanguine of victory and are willing to make further sacrifice."

Any peace proposals by Germany at this time, he said, merely aim to eliminate Russia as a military force, and to obtain the Russian ladder. The Germans, especially those in Berlin, regard American military pretensions as a bluff.

Continuing, he said: "There is no danger of dethronement of the Hohenzollerns in Germany. Let me emphasize peace talk in America will only prolong the war."

"Germany will have constitutional reforms—perhaps in the near future. But there isn't the slightest reason for believing that such reforms will impose the Tsar's fate on the Kaiser and his line."

"The German reptile press has imbued the German populace with the belief that victory is simply a question of time."

Every American here who knows German conditions is eager that the people of the United States be warned in advance of the hollowness of German professions of peace. They hold peace proposals are part of the whole German plot to gain time—and in the meanwhile Germany still hopes to win by her submarine warfare. They predict careful dissection of any formal peace plans or war aims which may be announced will reveal them utterly insincere, although on their face they may hint at great concessions. The best knowledge of Germany is now believed to be working on the list of war aims which the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, is announced as about to state to the Reichstag.

## CONSULTATION OF ALLIES IN PARIS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday).—Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Robert Cecil, Sir Douglas Haig, Sir William Robertson and Admiral Jellicoe have been in consultation at Paris with M. Ribot and other French Ministers, assisted by General Nivelle, General Petain, Vice-Admiral Le Bon and others.

The Russian and Italian ambassadors represented their respective Governments and the United States was also represented, it is stated, by Admirals Sims, Grant and others. It is announced that a complete agreement was arrived at.

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## Cecilie Case IS DECIDED BY SUPREME COURT

Lower Court Decision Reversed and North German Lloyd Company Not Held Liable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Supreme Court has handed down a decision holding that the captain of the North German Lloyd steamer Kronprinzessin Cecilie was justified in turning back and saving the \$10,000,000 he had on board for delivery in London. The decision reverses the finding of the lower court, which held that the company was liable for the failure of the steamer to deliver the gold.

The suit was brought by the National City Bank and others and has been in the courts for more than two years. The Cecilie case was one of the first incidents of the war. Their claim was dismissed in the United States District Court, but upheld in the United States Court of Appeals, from which the case went to the United States Supreme Court.

## SCHEDULE OF INCREASES IN INCOME TAXES

Old Normal Rate to Be Raised to Four Per Cent—Exemption Amount Decreased — Super-tax Rate as Arranged in List

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Facts concerning the proposed increases in the federal income tax rates as given in the administration bill prepared at the treasury department which have been made known to this bureau, show that the old normal rate is raised from two per cent to four and the exemption for married men is decreased from \$4000 to \$2000 and for unmarried men \$3000 to \$1000.

The super tax rates on incomes as arranged by schedule in the bill are proposed as follows:

One per cent on incomes from \$5000 to \$7500, 2 per cent on incomes from \$7500 to \$10,000, 3 per cent on incomes from \$10,000 to \$12,500, 4 per cent on incomes from \$12,500 to \$15,000, 5 per cent on incomes from \$15,000 to \$20,000, 7 per cent on incomes from \$20,000 to \$40,000, 10 per cent on incomes from \$40,000 to \$60,000, 14 per cent on incomes from \$60,000 to \$80,000, 18 per cent on incomes from \$80,000 to \$100,000.

Twenty-two per cent on incomes from \$100,000 to \$150,000, 26 per cent on incomes from \$150,000 to \$200,000, 31 per cent on incomes from \$200,000 to \$250,000, 35 per cent on incomes from \$250,000 to \$300,000, 39 per cent on incomes from \$300,000 to \$500,000, 43 per cent on incomes from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, 44 per cent on incomes from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000, 45 per cent on incomes from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000, 46 per cent on incomes of \$2,000,000 and over.

## LABOR MEMBERS TO URGE PROMPT IRISH SETTLEMENT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday).—The Pall Mall Gazette understands that the Labor representatives are to make strong representations to the Prime Minister and the War Cabinet as to the imperative urgency of settling the Irish question.

Unless a satisfactory settlement is reached the Labor members of the Government may be compelled to reconsider their position.

## PROPAGANDA OF GERMANY KNOWN TO GOVERNMENT

Campaign to Foster New Russian Revolution and "Loyalist League" Plea for Greece Recognized of Teutonic Direction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Following the statement of Attorney General Gregory, published elsewhere in this newspaper today, that comparatively few foreign born citizens of the United States have been arrested by the department of justice, attention has been directed to the various propaganda being conducted ostensibly for the purpose of either embarrassing the Government in its war policy or in preventing full unification of the country in the present crisis.

The Christian Science Monitor is able to say that these efforts, whether directed under the cloak of peace organizations of societies with no effect whatever on the administration. The Government has full information that Germany's chief propagandist enterprise now is to create the impression throughout the world that Russia is on the point of a new revolution and that the army is disintegrating.

The purpose, as Government officials understand it, is to seek a separate peace with Russia and to that end, if the provisional Government can be directed under the cloak of peace organizations of societies with no effect whatever on the administration. The Government has full information that Germany's chief propagandist enterprise now is to create the impression throughout the world that Russia is on the point of a new revolution and that the army is disintegrating.

The friends of Germany in the United States, therefore, as active agents of Berlin, are trying to prevent the recognition by the United States of the Venizelos Government of Greece. As mentioned in The Christian Science Monitor of last Saturday, the State Department has been receiving a large number of telegrams on this subject, all identical in language and for the most part from New England towns, protesting against the recognition of the democracy of Greece. The telegrams all read as follows:

"Hon. Robert Lansing, Secretary of State: In the name of five thousand Greeks, mostly American citizens, whereof over hundred thousand are veterans of the Balkan war and ready to serve their adopted country under President Wilson as they were ready to serve their country under King Constantine, we protest against the persistent propaganda defaming the King of the Hellenes as an autocrat."

"We know true democracy in Greece is only possible under a constitutional King and that the attempted revolution headed by Venizelos utterly failed and today is maintained solely by foreign bayonets against the will of the Hellenic people. If the so-called provisional government is recognized, dictatorship, not democracy, will result for Greece and the country of our birth will be impoverished so that politicians who are seeking power to exploit a helpless people may profit."

"Indorsing heartily President Wilson's declaration that America fights for the liberties of small nations, we hold Greece has the same right to remain neutral as Holland or Denmark, and we respectfully beg the President's intervention, that the pressure of starvation, whereunder our families have so long suffered to force them to leave neutrality and to accept a dictator as head of the Greek state, shall cease forthwith."

(Signed) "LOYALIST LEAGUE." Diligent inquiry has failed to locate any such organization as the "Loyalist League." Furthermore, the identical language used in all the telegrams has convinced the Government that the messages were sent by German agents seeking to defend the interests of Constantine, or at least to belud the situation with respect to recognition of Venizelos.

## ADDITIONAL LOAN TO GREAT BRITAIN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An additional loan of \$25,000,000 was made to Great Britain today. The transfer was not attended by the usual formalities. Secretary McAdoo sent a treasury warrant to Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, at the British embassy and received in return Great Britain's obligation for the sum.

The loan is a part of \$100,000,000 which will be turned over to Great Britain at intervals during May. The first portion was transferred on Saturday. The remaining \$50,000,000 will be transferred within the three weeks.

AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Monday).—King Alfonso has signed a decree nominating, as Ambassador to Buenos Aires, Senor Pablo Soler Guardola, who has fulfilled the functions of office, since the Spanish legation in the Argentine was raised to the dignity of an Embassy.



## MANIPULATION IN EGG MARKET CHICAGO CHARGE

Grand Jury Investigation Said to Have Brought Out Speculative Features of Early Morning "Market" of Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Grand Jury investigation of food prices has established without a doubt that there is manipulation in the handling of eggs in this market, which to a substantial extent sets the price of eggs for the country. This bureau is also able to state that the Federal inquiry has brought out considerable doubt as to whether the Chicago Butter and Egg Board performs any function other than speculative, and whether the consumers of the country would not be better off if this reputed egg and butter market were wiped out.

So far as the elimination of futures on the butter and egg board is concerned, a move announced as a check to speculation, it is said that the discarding of future trading has failed to remove the manipulative tendencies forcing up the price of eggs. Whether combination exists to restrain trade or to interfere with interstate commerce remains yet to be seen; there appears no doubt of individual speculative effort.

The asserted character of the Chicago Butter and Egg Board as a market place has been laid open to question by the investigation of the Grand Jury, it is understood. The usual proceedings on the board are said to be a gathering of those interested in eggs in the early part of the morning, a session of from 20 to 45 minutes, but seldom later than 10 o'clock, and generally less, the transaction of half a dozen sales and the marking up on the board of these sales as setting the market. The figures are telegraphed over the country as the market at Chicago and naturally influence prices in other markets and among the farmers. The Grand Jury, in common with certain others who have watched the operations of the local board, this bureau understands, is given to speculation itself as to whether a few minutes meeting in the morning constitutes an actual market. And whether the few sales recorded are always, or often, bona fide. The Grand Jury, in short, so it is said, is curious as to whether prices are not framed up on the butter and egg board.

The investigators are reported to be very much interested in why it is that with receipts of 173,000 cases of eggs in the past week, eggs stood at 33 cents a dozen wholesale, while a year ago, in the corresponding week, with receipts of 170,000 cases, the price was 20 cents. It is a subject of remark that if last winter's experience is to be duplicated this year, the price of eggs this winter will be up to 75 cents.

The Grand Jury has also learned with interest that eggs have been held on sidings here, in large quantities, while demurrage charges grew, waiting possibly for a better market. The Grand Jury, it is understood, has looked into the potato situation slightly and intends to go further. It dropped wheat to get at eggs and is going back to the grains. This bureau has nothing to surmise on the Board of Trade inquiry beyond this: that as the price of cash wheat has outdistanced the futures, future trading has thereby been given an insurance and there may be little or nothing to report from the investigation of the grain exchange.

## AERIAL MAIL ROUTES TO CONNECT CITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—The initial step in the establishment of aerial mail routes in this country will be taken after the war. Postal service will be inaugurated between this city and San Francisco, according to an announcement made here by a high official of the United States flying corps. It is planned to extend the system as rapidly as possible, and ultimately to include every city of importance in its scope.

Military aviators and members of the Aerial Reserve Corps who can be spared from their regular duties will be employed to carry mail, it is announced. The type of air craft to be used has not been definitely decided upon, but it is believed the machines will be huge triplanes, with carrying capacity of about half a ton of mail matter.

## WAR CROP TRAINING IN COLLEGE COURSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Emergency war training on a comprehensive scale will begin at Columbia University when courses in all branches of military, naval and general service are opened May 8.

According to the announcements which are being distributed throughout New York City by 20 Columbia students in uniform, the courses will be open without restriction to those who desire to be of service to the national Government in time of war. The extension teaching department will direct the training, which is designed to last until June 19. Plans are under way to repeat it entirely or in part during the summer session.

The general courses range from vegetable gardening to cookery for children. The cookery courses of

which there are a variety, will be under the practical science department of Teachers College. This faculty will also give practical instruction in dressmaking and nursing. The dressmaking courses are closely specialized into courses of sewing in children's underwear, and Red Cross garments, renovating, knitting Red Cross supplies and making children's dresses. Besides the preparation of simple and economical dishes, food preservation will be taught, and lecture and laboratory work and lessons in cooking will be given.

A course in standardized economical recipes is designed for teachers of elementary cookery. Cookery for children, food conservation, economical cooking and demonstration in the preparation of dishes, are on the list. Women only will be admitted to the four courses in vegetable gardening. If there is a demand, men will be admitted later. Prof. O. S. Morgan will supervise two of the courses.

The scope of the first will be "lectures on garden management problems, soil fertilizers, seedling, transplanting, double cropping, supplementary fertilizing, tools, cultivation, insect, harvesting and storage. Garden practice ground will be prepared on which the actual seasonal kitchen gardening will be done by each student on individual plots. Each student will also work in a large efficiently planted garden. Students are entitled to garden crops at any time during the year.

## COALING STATIONS AFTER THE CONFLICT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland.—At a recent meeting of the directors of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, Mr. F. C. Gardiner, the vice-president, in reporting upon the meetings of the Associated Chambers of Commerce held in London in March, brought out an interesting consideration which had arisen during the debates. On a discussion of shipping after the war, Mr. Gardiner said Glasgow representatives took exception to a provision to the effect that for five years after the declaration of peace no enemy steamers should be allowed to use any of the coaling stations of the British Empire. Assuming that continental coaling stations alone were implied, Mr. Gardiner considered that to impose such a restriction would be a very questionable step. According to his showing the Atlantic and South American trade would remain unaffected while trade to the East and to Australia would be affected. It was usual for steamers coming from Japan, Mr. Gardiner said, to coal in Japan and then fill up again in Dutch territory, and generally again at Port Said. A vessel coming from Australia would coal at Newcastle or Sydney and at Colombo. If a law were passed forbidding German steamers to use British coaling stations, he said, Germany would have no option but to bunker at these points or to lay down continental coaling stations of her own. In the event of her laying down coaling stations of her own, Mr. Gardiner said, it was obvious that she had no territory upon which the stations could be placed. It would not, he added, be impossible for Germany to get coaling stations somewhere in Greece, and also in the south of Spain, and they would be sufficient to bring the vessels home. The disadvantage of such developments, however, he contended, was obvious. In the event of another war Germany would be in possession of large stores of coal on neutral territory which Great Britain would be unable to touch. It would be very foolish, Mr. Gardiner declared, for the British people to force Germany into such a position. Even if the coaling restriction condition was imposed it would amount to a mere pin-prick and would not deal with the matter in any effective way. As to whether or not the question of German tonnage should be dealt with in a drastic manner, Mr. Gardiner was not prepared to say. The provision, he added, was eventually deleted from the resolution.

In considering the development of the natural resources of the Empire the commissioners are fully convinced of the necessity of placing it in such a position as will enable it to resist pressure from any continental power or group of powers which might be exercised through the control of raw materials and commodities essential to the maintenance of the Empire's well-being. The commissioners, therefore, consider that a complete survey should be made, in order to find out the relation between the production of vital raw materials and commodities within the British Empire, and the Empire's requirements of these commodities, and it is recognized that articles mainly produced and controlled outside the Empire require special attention, as it is just here that economic pressure from continental countries controlling supplies of raw materials would become possible. The commissioners consider no general remedy is possible, and that action in each case would have to be taken after careful examination by qualified experts.

The important subject of migration necessarily has a good deal of space devoted to it. The commissioners consider that a central emigration authority should be created to exercise control over the emigration agencies in the United Kingdom, and especially to give close supervision to passage brokers and brokers' agents and emigration societies. And, in order to correlate this proposed body with societies in the dominions dealing with migration, it is proposed that a consultative board should be established on which representatives of the overseas governments would sit. Emphasis is laid on the necessity of men and women being emigrated in, as nearly as possible, equal proportions. It is also urged that the dominions should take female emigrants from other classes than domestic service. It is further recommended that the dominions should do more to absorb women in greater numbers in their country districts. For this purpose it is recommended that the dominions should make arrangements to give some sort of elementary training to fit women for life in the country districts. It is not considered feasible to give the required training in the mother country, and the attention of the dominions is directed to the urgent need of creating and developing societies to make proper arrangements for the accommodation of women migrants on arrival. The migration of children is strongly advocated, and an interesting scheme is outlined for the interchange of school teachers between Great Britain and the dominions, to insure to the children of the Empire a fuller knowledge of conditions in the United Kingdom, as well as overseas.

## MORE STRINGENT FOOD REGULATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Food Controller has issued an order, to be known as the Public Meals Order, 1917, which regulates in a very comprehensive manner the amount of the more important foodstuffs to be served in future in any inn, hotel, restaurant or other place of refreshment open to the general public. A meatless day is instituted which, in the London area is to be Tuesday and in other parts of the United Kingdom, Wednesday. Potatoes may, in future, be eaten on two days in the week. The total quantities of meat, flour, bread and sugar used in any public eating house are not to exceed the amounts specified in a published scale indicating the exact weight which may be allowed per head at each meal. By the weight of meat is meant the weight of uncooked meat, including bone, as it is usually delivered by the butcher. The amount of flour and sugar which is to be reckoned as contained in bread, pastry and confectionery is stated. Meals served before 5 a. m. or after 9:30 p. m. are not to be counted in reckoning the daily quantities of foodstuffs. None of the provisions of the order, except those relating to potatoes apply to meals served over the counter at a railway station. They do not concern small boarding houses where less than 10 bedrooms are let, nor do they apply to any public eating house where no meal costing more than 1s. 3d. is served, providing a notice to that effect is prominently displayed. A register, in the form prescribed by the Food Controller, and full details as to all food purchased and served must be kept by every one who is concerned in the management of a public eating house.

## UNDEVELOPED RESOURCES OF THE DOMINIONS

British Commission Reports on Possibilities of Self-Governing Possessions, After First-Hand Study of Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The final report of the Dominions Royal Commission is a bulky document of more than usual interest. A perusal of it stimulates the imagination with the possibilities latent in the vast resources of the great dominions when fostered and developed by a free and democratic people for the good of mankind. The commission, of which Lord D'Abernon was chairman, had its inception in 1912, and during the five years of its activities its members had the opportunity of personally visiting the dominions and studying at first hand the problems to which they have principally directed their attention.

Thus the commissioners were inspired with a genuine enthusiasm for their work the report gives ample evidence. A general survey of the dominions leads up to a comparison between the British self-governing possessions of the present day and the ancient Roman Empire. While the Roman Empire was comparatively compact, the British Empire is five times as large, with a considerably smaller population extremely unequally distributed. No fewer than 45,000,000, out of a total population of 65,000,000, live in the British Isles, leaving only 20,000,000 to occupy more than 7,000,000 square miles in the five overseas dominions. Rome, the commissioners point out, was not a colonizing power in the present acceptance of the word, her aim was to rule and hold, and the occupation and development of a far-flung empire was no part of the lifework of thousands of her best citizens. Her settlements were planted in small groups on frontiers, military highways, and trade routes. British rule, on the other hand, aims not merely at securing settlement of chosen spots, but at encouraging settlement, throughout the length and breadth of the Empire, of any portion of those vast areas which promise the maintenance and well-being of its people. Great Britain imposes no task on her sons who go overseas, but to help, in whatever way they best can, to develop the country of their adoption.

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A valuable section of the report deals with the necessity for cheap and speedy transport between all parts of the Empire. It is pointed out that cheap transport depends on the size and draft of sea-going vessels, and on harbors and waterways capable of receiving such vessels. It is therefore recommended that efforts should be made to correlate and develop the existing and future capacity of harbors and waterways on the great trade routes of the Empire, and that a gen-

eral scheme for improving the ports on these routes should be undertaken. The commissioners strongly urge the importance of their recommendations in regard to shipping, as they consider systematic development of the harbors of the Empire is the keynote to the solution of the problem of overseas communications.

Finally the commissioners urge the creation of an imperial development board, as they consider existing organization inadequate to deal with the vast problem of the development of the resources of the Empire. The proposed board, they consider, should not only represent the United Kingdom and the self-governing dominions, but also India, the Crown colonies and protectorates; in fact, that it should be concerned with the interests of the Empire as a whole. In its initial stage the commissioners consider the imperial development board should be advisory. They recommend that it should work under the supreme control of the imperial conference, and that its chief functions should be, in the words of the report:

"(a) To continue, complete and thereafter keep up to date the survey begun by us of the relation between the production and requirements of the Empire in the matter of food supplies, raw materials and all other commodities essential to its well-being;

"(b) To watch and report upon the changing requirements of the Empire in respect of such materials and commodities, and to mature plans for promoting and improving their production within the Empire;

"(c) To investigate, in collaboration with existing institutions and committees for scientific research—

(1) The possibilities of production within the Empire of such of these essential materials and commodities as now are, or may in the future be found to be, mainly produced and controlled outside its limits, as well as the possibilities of new supplies generally;

"(2) The best means of promoting efficiency and preventing waste in existing methods of production;

"(3) The possibilities of the utilization of substitutes for essential commodities which are not found to be available within the Empire;

"(d) To consider and devise means for the direction of Empire capital toward the development of Empire resources."

To study the larger aspects of migration within the Empire, with a view to securing and maintaining a sufficiency of population in all its parts;

"(f) To advise on the adequacy, for Imperial requirements, of schemes of harbor improvement in certain of the great ports within the Empire;

"(g) To study lines of communication by steamship, cable, or railway, which are contributory and necessary to Imperial development;

"(h) To study and report upon legislation affecting the mechanism of trade in its widest sense, and to keep in touch with development in similar legislation throughout the world;

"(i) To prepare and publish Imperial statistics."

## EFFECT OF FRENCH IMPORT PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Consternation continues to be expressed in commercial circles at the Government decree prohibiting imports, except those imported by the State. In spite of the exceptions which may be authorized by the Minister of Finance, on recommendation by the Minister of Commerce, the opposition to the decree is strong enough to have caused the suspension of its application until the advisory committee which has been appointed can report. The committee is a very representative one and has as its chairman M. Vigier, president of the Customs Committee of the Senate. The point of view of the Government is given very forcibly in an interview which Le Journal has had with a representative official of the Ministry of Commerce. Absolute necessity, he said, caused the Government to come to this decision. We have reached a period in the war when each nation must be self-supporting. We must keep our gold and not allow any further depreciation of our exchange. Now while, in normal times, we more or less preserve the equilibrium between our purchases and our sales abroad, since the war, our purchases have surpassed our sales by 19,000,000,000 francs. It was therefore, absolutely necessary that energetic measures should be taken, for the national interest must come a clear first. The commission entrusted with the recommendation of exceptions to the general decree has already begun its sittings, and though exceptions will be made, it must be realized that the committee intends to be most rigorous in its application of the decree.

From the remainder of the interview it is abundantly clear that the French nation is now called upon to suffer for the failure of the Government to take timely measures to meet the situation which has arisen. Many manufacturers and tradesmen will be forced to close their business houses. The committee, it has been ascertained, has divided the present imports into three classes: (1) Those articles of merchandise which will continue to be imported without any restrictions, namely, raw materials necessary for production, and probably all foodstuffs, but no manufactured articles. (2) Merchandise considered useful, but not indispensable, such as cotton and woolen goods. (3) Merchandise which is to be wholly prohibited, except by the special permission of the Minister of Commerce granted in individual cases. All goods regarded as luxuries will be included in this class. The decree is to be enforced as soon as lists of the merchandise covered by the first and second classes have appeared in the Journal Officiel.

## BONE DRY PERIOD ASKED BY JURY IN PHILADELPHIA

Its Members Aroused by Facts Showing Great Amount of Crime and Misery Directly Traceable to Use of Liquor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—An action unprecedented in the history of Philadelphia was taken by the grand jury for the April term of the quarter sessions court when that body went on record in its report as being in favor of the entire suspension of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors, at least "during the period of the war." The report was presented to Judge Davis. In it the jurors stated that they were "horrified at the great amount of crime directly attributable to the use of intoxicants." The jury pointed to the report of Superintendent McAllister in which he stated that out of the 677 cases in the Philadelphia General Hospital and the almshouse, not less than 80 per cent were traceable to alcohol. Of 653 cases in the Reed Street Prison, not less than 90 per cent was due to the same cause.

One section of the report in which it was proposed that the manufacture and sale of alcohol be discontinued, reads: "We believe that the Federal Government should be heartily supported in what it is considering, the suspension of manufacture of intoxicating liquors during the period of the war, not alone for conservation of the food supply, but of human happiness and the welfare of the Nation."

The report concludes that "the time is ripe for another crucifixion—not of men, but of a business, that men may be free from the influences and effects of intoxicants with their resulting crime, misery and lowering of moral standards of the individual, the home and the increased cost to the Commonwealth in supporting criminals and paupers resulting from its continuance."

## PROGRAM OF THE ALLIES AS SEEN BY M. MILIUKOFF

Entente Aims Generally Agree With the Scheme Set Forth by President Wilson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PETROGRAD, Russia.—M. Miliukoff recently gave a summary to the press of the aims of the Allies, with a view to showing that there was nothing in the Allies' proposals which might be regarded as conflicting with President Wilson's program. He also made a searching analysis of the latest speech of Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg. On this latter point he asked if it could be seriously asserted that relations between Germany and Russia became embittered because the Russian monarchs fell under the sway of the Entente Powers. Russo-German friendship, of which Bismarck was the inspirer, lasted until 1891. Bismarck favored giving the Dardanelles to Russia, but no decision could be reached on questions relating to Austria. When Bismarck was removed by the Kaiser, Germany increased her fleet in a menacing manner and a new phase developed. M. Miliukoff contends that it was Germany which drew back from Russia and not vice versa. In 1890 the German Government declined to renew with Russia the old treaty of neutrality concluded by Bismarck and renewed in 1884 and 1887, and Russia was perforce driven to fresh orientation and eventually into the arms of France and Great Britain. M. Miliukoff declares that friendship between the former Tsar and the Kaiser is of a dynamic character and that Prince Bismarck endeavored to renew this friendship since the war began. It could not, therefore, be declared that the Kaiser was ignorant of the aims of Russia in reaction, and the Chancellor's decision to deny what could not be denied was merely an underhand and futile effort to gain the sympathies of some elements of the Russian Extreme Left.

A summary of M. Miliukoff's declaration as to the Entente aims in the war was cabled to this paper, but his views deserve fuller treatment. The only barrier that had ever stood between the Allies and President Wilson's international program, he said, was the phrase, "peace without victory." Renunciation of victory by the Allies would have meant that it would have been impossible to deal with the great problems which both President Wilson and the Allies recognized as equally vital. President Wilson's definition of the purpose of the war corresponded entirely with the declaration by M. Briand, Mr. Asquith, and Lord Grey, who had all emphasized repeatedly the necessity of

providing peaceful means of solving international disputes and of basing a new organization of the nations upon order and justice in international life. Free Russia was able to associate herself entirely with these declarations. On the other hand M. Miliukoff notes that even in formulating her aspirations toward peace, Germany always asserted her own supremacy, expressing her determination to place herself at the head of "pacified mankind." On the one hand the Entente Powers had never made any pretension to universal domination, while on the other hand Germany had always declared that the races fighting against her were in a state of complete decadence, and Germany's duty was to institute a new order and to reorganize Europe in accordance with her own culture. Hence Germany constituted the single serious obstacle in the way of establishing definitive frontiers and of developing normal international relations, and only peace after victory would make it possible for President Wilson's desires to be fulfilled. President Wilson had expressed himself with reference to the concrete aims of the war, including the liberation of nations, especially the Poles, and the rights of nations to freedom of the seas. The Entente's reply to the President's peace overtures declared itself definitely on all these questions. All the Allies desired that territories wrested by force should be restored, but that frontiers should be definitely established in accordance with nationality. The Entente Powers would be able to consider their victory complete, only when they had attained the fundamental conditions of President Wilson's program, namely, the transformation of the map of Europe, especially to the southeast, on lines that would insure a durable peace and eliminate any excuse for conflicts in the future.

M. Miliukoff also spoke of the question of the Dardanelles, on which President Wilson had touched in his declaration, with reference to their possible neutralization or acquisition by Russia. As mentioned in cable dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor, M. Miliukoff declared that upon this subject there could not be two opinions. He held that in the event of the neutralization of the Dardanelles, the free entry of foreign warships into the Black Sea would force upon Russia a perpetual preoccupation with the fortifying of the Black Sea coasts, and with the maintenance in that sea of a powerful fleet. This would be a condition of things worse than that existing before the war, when Russia preferred the straits to remain in the possession of a crumbling and feeble Turkey, which, however, closed the Black Sea ports to warships of other powers. The Germans had destroyed this situation by laying claim to the heritage of the Turk, and had definitely raised the issue whether the straits should belong to Russia or Germany. M. Miliukoff then summarized the aims of the Entente, which had in view Germany's claim to hegemony over territories stretching from Berlin to Bagdad. The Entente pursued two aims, which, at the same time, conformed with national aspirations, namely, the freeing of peoples dominated by the Turks, and the reorganization of Austria-Hungary. He indicated the formation of a Szech-Slovak state as a barrier to German aggression against the Slav territories, the uniting of all Italians to Italy, the amalgamation of Rumanians, and the Russian Ukraine, the unification of Serbian territories, and removal of the Armenians from under the Ottoman yoke. German-Austria, as well as Hungary, would have to be confined within her ethnographic frontiers.

Timber for Italian Army  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ROME, Italy.—In order to provide the necessary timber for the use of the army since the war began, recourse has been made to the immense forests of Sila in Calabria. Before the war the country imported two-thirds of the timber required annually for the use of the civil population from abroad, principally from Austria, and no small problem was presented to the authorities by the necessity of providing the enormous quantity of timber needed for the miles of trenches and for all the temporary buildings which have been erected behind the front. Committees were set up to devise a methodical system by which, in all the woods anywhere near the zone of the war all cutting down should be done that was possible without complete deforestation. To further the felling of the timber in the forest of Sila roads have been cut and quantities of machinery set up. It is expected that the district will provide about 1,000,000 more cubic meters of timber this year than in normal times.

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## UNREST ATTRIBUTED TO GERMAN AGENTS

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—As already mentioned in previous cable dispatches there were good signs, at the time of writing, that the greatest dangers from the threatened general strike would be averted, thanks chiefly to the very strong action of the government which anticipated the situation and took extreme measures from the outset, particularly in arresting the 18 signatories to the manifesto to the people, one of which by the way is that of a lady, the Senora Virginia Gonzalez. At the outset it was not generally suspected that foreign plotters were very closely concerned with this new agitation, but the police took a different view, and they were fortified by the knowledge that at Barcelona, which was one of the storm centers of the agitation, the workmen's strike leaders were in close communication with the German agents. Moreover, at a house in the Calle Condal in Barcelona and at two or three places in Madrid enormous quantities of explosives were discovered. These were associated with the German agents, and the police theory, well supported, is that if a strike were well developed the foreign agents would assist in letting general fury loose. The state of things is such indeed that the newspapers utter great cries of alarm, and declare that Germany has introduced all the horrors of terrorism into Spain. It can hardly be said that these later developments are directed merely against the Prime Minister (then Count de Romanones) as were some of the early machinations. What is hoped for now, is that by a general strike and a paralysis of all the manufacturing and producing interests of the country, Spain can be prevented from giving that assistance to the Allies that she is giving. If the strike is averted, as now appears probable, this will be to some extent due to the refusal of the railway workers to allow themselves to be overcome by the German influence. The key to the situation is in their hands, and at the beginning when they seemed like going over to the strikers, the Premier made a direct appeal to them. Valladolid is the center in this case. The factory workers there started a strike and made an earnest appeal to the railway men to come in with them, but the latter refused. The strikers then began to demonstrate and parade the streets, but received comparatively little sympathy. More appeals were made to the railway men without success, and eventually the strikers, exasperated, attempted a raid on the railway station, which was under guard, with the object of making a last appeal and persuading the railway men to stop the train service between Madrid and the north. To put an end if possible to these disorders the authorities declared a state of siege, and this quickly had effect. The strikers returned to work, and the railwaymen promise to do their utmost to assist in preserving peace and order. Madrid is calm, and the prospects now seem good.

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## GREAT BRITAIN ECONOMIZES IN USE OF SHIPPING

Measures Adopted by Government in Dealing With Tonnage Question Debated at Length in House of Commons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WESTMINSTER, England.—On the motion for the adjournment in the House of Commons a variety of very interesting topics was raised, including the question of the decay of parliamentary control, already dealt with, and that of the export trade and the economical use of shipping. Mr. Holt, Liberal member for Hoxham and himself a shipowner, pressed the latter question upon the attention of the House, taking as his text a reply by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Shipping Controller, Sir Leo Chiozza Money, to Sir William Byles, who had asked the Government to accelerate the export of cotton piece goods from the United Kingdom to India and Burma. To enforce his request, Sir William had mentioned that 20,000 packages now awaiting shipment for Bombay represented a sterling value of £300,000, and he had enlarged it by the wider request that, in view of the national importance of the trade, its shipping facilities should be extended. Sir Leo Chiozza Money had replied that while the example of congestion referred to was being dealt with, the tonnage position was such that he could not guarantee that similar difficulties would not arise in future.

Mr. Holt thought this question and reply had not received anything like adequate attention. The congestion difficulty in the export trade, as a matter of fact, applied not only to India and Burma, but to the Far East, China and Australasia. The explanation was that the ships engaged on these trades had been, by the orders of the Government, very largely taken out of those trades and placed in the North Atlantic trade. Mr. Holt went on to emphasize the serious effect of this measure upon the export trade of the country in general and Manchester in particular. The best markets for Manchester at almost any time lay in the more distant countries, in India, China and the Levant. It has always been regarded, hitherto, as a matter of the gravest importance to maintain the export trade, in order to finance abroad the purchases of munitions of war. The whole question of foreign exchanges, Mr. Holt declared, must also be very seriously affected by a diminution in the export trade. Bankers in Lancashire were seriously concerned about their position. All these goods going out of the country had had advances made upon them at almost every stage of their existence, from the moment that the raw cotton was shipped from America up till the moment when the finished goods were going to be sold to the ultimate consumer in foreign parts, and if they put a stop to the flow of these goods at any stage between the original fountain and the final destination then they put those whose business it was to finance the operation in the position of having advanced money which they had no expectation of ever being able to recover. The unfortunate position of merchants, brokers, manufacturers and workmen did not require to be touched upon. Other trades had had their exports prohibited in the interests of the home consumer, but the cotton trade would find no market at home that would be any equivalent for the lost market abroad.

Mr. Holt mentioned one consequence of the Government's action that would be of serious import after the war, namely, that the business of the Lancashire manufacturers would almost certainly be taken by Japanese and native Indian manufacturers, who were always hot competitors. Mr. Holt recognized the need of getting food and munitions, but if they had to stop their export trade in order to do so they had a very sinister indication of the pass to which they had come. The difficulty he attributed to the policy of raising the army to such an enormous figure, and recalled the fact that he and others had warned the Government in the earlier stages of the war that just such difficulties would result from making the army so large a portion of their effort in the war. The difficulty was accentuated by the employment of the army on distant expeditions. In conclusion, Mr. Holt went on to ask the Government whether they had in view the ultimate extinction of the export trade in cotton goods. If so, people ought to know it, and the import of the raw material should be stopped to avoid congestion and financial embarrassment. Further he asked the shipping controller to see to it that whatever stream of export trade was allowed to go on should be made a regular stream, so as to avoid the difficulties Sir William Byles had alluded to in his question.

In an interesting reply, Sir Leo Chiozza Money admitted in effect that the results of any policy of prohibiting exports were as indicated by Mr. Holt, but found some modifying circumstances and, in any case, pleaded necessity. At first those in charge of the shipping question found it sufficient, he mentioned, to requisition a gradually increasing number of the roaming vessels familiarly known as tramps. Later, as the tonnage position had grown more and more serious, it had become necessary to extend the requisition. Since the Shipping Controller had taken up his great task well over 1000 more vessels had either been brought under actual requisition or were now under notice of requisition. Included in this great number of vessels were over 800 cargo liners trading on well-known and well-established lines of communication throughout the world. Imports had to

be the first consideration, imports for the purposes of the war and for the purposes of the civilian population. In this connection it had to be taken into account that a vessel which traded to far markets occupied upon its voyage a much longer period of time, and therefore in a given time could bring to the country only a much smaller proportion of imports than if trading to a near market. They were, in brief, coming out from far trades a proportion of vessels in order to use them in near trades. If they represented by the figure 1 a vessel trading to Australasia or the Far East, it counted as two, or rather more than two, for the purpose of imports, if it was trading to South America, while if it traded across the North Atlantic, either to Canada or the United States, it counted for four, or more than four. Taking the whole of their ships, and supposing for a moment that they diverted them from far trades to near, in order to get the largest quantity of imports into the United Kingdom, then, theoretically, every three of their ships became four. Practically, of course, handling the tonnage of a ship on paper was a different thing from handling the good ship "Mary Ann" proceeding from one port to another, but it still remained broadly true that three tons became four tons. If handled as they were endeavoring to handle it. Therefore, in a position in which their tonnage had diminished and was diminishing still further every week, it was their obvious duty to follow the course he had outlined.

Admittedly, Sir Leo Chiozza Money said, the effect on the shipping lines was mischievous. Again, if they took ships out of the service of, say, New Zealand or Australia, they, to a certain extent, injured the export trade of that dominion or colony. On this point they had had a conference at the shipping controller's office with the representatives of the Dominions now in the country, and these restrictions were accepted by them "in the spirit of patriotism and self-sacrifice" which had all along marked the relations of the Dominions with the mother country in this war. There was a third loss that if they restricted the importations from far markets it followed usually that they restricted their exports to those markets. He admitted that the best markets for exporting were the far-distant markets, as in the case of cotton, and if they got their imports from a near market it did not build up or cause to arise more exports to those near markets, and therefore they were losing the export trade of the far market without any corresponding gain in the near market. Turning to the mitigations, Sir Leo pointed out, first of all, that their imports were still very much greater in volume than their exports, and it might well be that even although they had to cut off a certain amount of imports from the market, they did not, in the same proportion, cut off their exports to that market. Moreover, they were not all taking a proportion, and not all, of the ships out of any trade. Then there had been an actual falling off during the war in the quantity of their exports to certain of these markets, and they must have been over-served by ships in many cases up to that time. There had been more outward space offered to cargoes than there had been cargoes lifted. Nevertheless, Sir Leo admitted, what all was said and done there would be loss and dislocations, and the shipping controller was not acting blindly or without due and proper consideration. He was endeavoring to arrange a regular service of steamers, the capacity of which would be made known quite frankly to those interested in the trade, so that they could enter into commitments accordingly. Sir Leo added emphatically that the export trade, whatever it was, would be made regular. The aim of the shipping controller was to provide that both as to exports and imports the best was done with the tonnage. Drastic restrictions had been made in imports, and for the rest they were endeavoring to survey the whole field of imports in relation to the tonnage estimated to be available during the remaining months of the year, and to form, as it were, a balance sheet, month by month, of the available tonnage and the cargo that could be carried and, on the other hand, to set against it the demands for imports, ascertained by a coordination of the requirements of the different departments of the State, supplemented by the civilian requirements of the Nation.

## MEETINGS ORGANIZED BY IMPERIAL MISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The Imperial Mission has organized a series of meetings, which will be addressed by representatives of the overseas dominions, for the discussion of questions affecting the Empire. The first of the series was held at the Royal Oversea Officers' Club, under the presidency of Sir John MacCall, Agent-General for Tasmania. In his opening speech the chairman said that the work of the Imperial Mission was that of an imperial, not a political party; a proof of this was that it placed the policy of imperial preference in the forefront of its program.

An address was given by Col. Page Croft, M. P., on the means which should be adopted to attain more complete coordination in imperial matters between different parts of the Empire. A most important step forward had, he said, been taken in the calling together of the Imperial War Cabinet and the Imperial War Conference. For this they were indebted to the Prime Minister. He felt, however, that a further advance in this direction must be made. The ministers of the Empire who met in these meetings spoke only as individuals, and the nations they represented were not bound by what they did. His opinion was that ultimately there should be a Parliament which would consider all the great common causes of the Empire, and which should give executive powers to an executive cabinet.



The Hon. T. C. Norris, Premier of Manitoba

## ALIENS LAUDED FOR LOYALTY TO UNITED STATES

Attorney-General Gregory, in Public Statement, Commends Their Forbearance—Warning Given Against Offenses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Attorney-General Gregory issued the following statement Sunday:

"The foreign-born citizens of America, as a class, deserve the highest commendation and praise for the manner in which they have conducted themselves since the declaration of war with Germany. As regards law and order, they have in almost all instances stood with the Government and have vindicated the President's oft-repeated assertion that he had no misgivings as to how foreign-born Americans would measure up to their responsibilities and duties in the event of a national crisis."

"The number of arrests which the Government has been forced to make has been gratifyingly small. Agents of the Department of Justice have arrested only 125 alien enemies under the President's proclamation. About one-half of these are being held because it was decided that they would be dangerous to the Government if permitted to remain at large. The remainder of the alien enemies arrested since the declaration of war were taken into custody on charges of espionage, or attempts to foment, disloyalty or disorders."

"In issuing this statement the department renews its admonition that our foreign-born citizens and alien residents exercise scrupulous restraint in their daily activities, assured that the vigilance of the Government agents has not been relaxed one whit."

## WOMEN TRAMWAY WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A deputation was received recently by the Committee on Production in connection with a demand by the Lancashire women tramway workers for a war bonus of 6s. 6d. a week, granted to the men, and to be included in any further advance or war bonus which might be given to the men. Last December the Committee on Production granted an advance of 6s. 6d. to the men, but decided against raising the women's wages. With the exception of the war bonus the women received the same rate of pay as the men, the average weekly wage for a woman of 12 months' service being 30s. Most of the women are conductors or cleaners, not more than three or four being drivers. Representatives of the Lancashire and Cheshire tramways opposed the women's application, advancing as their reason that the tramway women were making from 25s. to 30s. a week, while the Lancashire cotton operatives' weekly wage amounted only to 15s. and 17s. a week. It was pointed out that any increase in wages would have to come out of the rates, as the Board of Trade forbade the tram fares to be raised. The Committee on Production in the meantime has reserved its decision.

## GOAT ISLAND FOR BIRDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Pacific Coast Bureau  
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Goat Island, which lies about midway between San Francisco and Oakland, in San Francisco Bay, has been set aside as a bird reservation by order of President Wilson.

## SCOTTISH BOROUGHES FAVOR PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—The entry of America into the war, the Russian Revolution and the question of prohibition were topics touched upon at the concluding day's sitting of the annual general meeting of the convention of the Royal Boroughs of Scotland which was held lately in Edinburgh. Provost Lorne Mackenzie, who presided, referred at the opening of proceedings to America's decision to come into the war on the side of the Allies. He asked the convention, as representing the whole city and town population of Scotland, to express its profound appreciation of the significance and far-reaching possibilities of that momentous step. They were bound to the people of America by the closest ties, and rejoiced that they were to be more closely associated with them in the world struggle between civilization and barbarism. While the value of the material weight of America could not be overestimated, he thought that it was not too much to say that they even more greatly appreciated the moral approbation and support of the American people which every Scotsman had been jealous to secure. The public opinion of America had definitely endorsed the justice and righteousness of the cause for which the Allies were fighting. The convention unanimously endorsed the Lord Provost's views.

A resolution was submitted expressing sympathy with the Russian people and the utmost respect and admiration for the comparatively peaceful revolution by which the Government of that great empire, so intensely autocratic and bureaucratic, had been so suddenly overthrown, to be replaced by a Government on an essentially popular basis and intended to act solely for the benefit of the state and all classes of the people. As lovers of freedom and civil liberties, which were their birthright for more than three centuries, the members of the convention unfeignedly rejoiced over the momentous event and expressed a confident hope and an earnest desire that the Government and people of Russia, rising to the height of their great duties and responsibilities, and acting in a spirit of union might, by wise and prudent measures, by patience, by faith and confidence in their own capacity for normal and material development, preserve and extend the priceless blessing of freedom which they had won after centuries of intolerable tyranny and oppression. This resolution was also adopted unanimously and it was decided to forward a copy to the President of the Duma.

On the question of prohibition the following resolution was put to the meeting: "That this convention resolves to petition the Government in favor of the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcohol during the continuance of the war and period of demobilization, making such arrangements for the compensation or purchase of dispossessed interests as may be deemed expedient."

Councillor Thomas Johnston, Kirkcaldy, who moved the resolution, said that if the drink traffic, the great devourer of foodstuffs, continued, as it was doing, they might be faced with famine in the country. Prohibition, however, meant, he maintained, that they must face some form of compensation. Provost Cochrane, Prestwick, moved the previous question, maintaining on the question of the food supply that the Government had taken no action in the matter, and as they knew the necessities of the case he preferred to leave the matter entirely to them. Another speaker maintained that the question of compensation should be left to the Government, and Councillor Johnston agreed to accept an amendment to this effect. His motion was then put and carried by an enormous majority.

## LEADER NORRIS HAS REDEEMED ALL HIS PLEDGES

Premier of Manitoba the Sponsor of Many Reforms—Money to Pay Canada's Debt Must Come From the Land, He Says

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—Every pledge made by the Honorable Tobias Crawford Norris, premier of the Province of Manitoba, in the days prior to his election is today a legislative enactment. And they are being enforced seemingly because Premier Norris feels that he has a duty and a responsibility to the people who elected him and his party to office.

Premier Norris is a farmer and has made a considerable success of farming, and no man in western Canada knows more than he knows about the problems and the troubles of the prairie farmer. Possibly it is because he is a farmer that he differs so much and in so many ways from the usual run of politicians. For instance, he is averse to personal publicity. Winnipeg newspaper men declare he is the hardest man in Manitoba to interview. Even in the heat of a political campaign it is almost impossible to get him to make a statement of any kind for publication. Once, when party managers took him to task for his modesty in this respect, he gave the reason something like this: "When I have anything to say to the people, I want to say it to them face to face from the public platform, where they can ask me questions and ask explanations if I have not made myself clear." And that was the end of it.

But Premier Norris will talk war and he will talk farming and he will talk world politics and the sure coming of a complete democracy. He has worked for all war purposes, and he has a serene confidence in the outcome of the great struggle in which Canadians have taken so glorious a part; and he will tell you that in his opinion the women of Canada have done as much as the men.

In reply to the question "What about Canada after the war?" he said: "The money to pay Canada's great war debt will have to come out of the land, and the sooner we realize that and get busy to increase production the less will the burden be and the sooner will it be eased." He points out that Canada has the land and the natural resources to pay off a much larger war debt in a very few years. "The land is there and it grows the greatest crops in the world, but land is no good without men to cultivate it and grow the crops."

"Make farming worth while. Make farm conditions nearly as good as city and town conditions. Give the farmer the same chance as you give a tradesman or a professional man and you won't be able to keep men off the land." This is the Norris idea. Therefore, he declares, the first thing is to remove the obstacles to successful farming. Cheap money for the farmer he regards as an absolute essential, and his Government has taken radical steps to provide the farmers of Manitoba with cheap money.

The farmer has to pay too much for his implements. Mr. Norris believes that Canada's protective tariff is largely to blame. He gives an instance: "I am informed that a modern standard 7-foot binder can be produced for \$50. But before the farmer who uses it can get it he has to pay \$175 for it. There is something wrong there. It is the same with his horse-rake, his mower, his threshing machine, with every single article he uses to work his farm. If the people of Canada want to pay their war debt, let them look into the problems of the farmer. They can be solved, and when they are, the land will pay the war debt."

To revert to the legislation passed by the Norris Government in the past 18 months in redeeming its ante-election pledges, a short summary will indicate that Manitoba has set a remarkable pace.

At its general convention in 1914, prior to the elections in that year, the Liberal Party of Manitoba adopted a platform of reforms, every single plank of which has been built into the laws of the Province since the Norris Government came into power in May, 1915. First and possibly the most radical was woman suffrage. Women were given the vote at the first session of the new Legislature in 1916, including the right to become members of the Legislature. Manitoba was thus the first province

of Canada to give the franchise to women; since then several other provinces have followed this lead.

Then there was prohibition. At the time of the convention in 1914 the temperance movement was only gaining momentum and the "dry" forces did not dare to ask for total prohibition. They were satisfied with an undertaking from the Liberal Party to submit the proposition to "banish the bar" to the vote of the people, and trusted to the future to bring something more. In 1915, when Premier Norris came into power, temperance sentiment had developed powerfully, probably due, at least in part, to the war, so that when the Legislature met in January, 1916, the Manitoba Temperance Act prohibited the sale of liquor in the province entirely, but allowed importation by individuals for their own use. The vote was taken April 13, 1916, and resulted nearly two to one in favor of prohibition. Manitoba went "dry" on June 1, 1916, and the Norris government is enforcing the act very strictly, as it is able to do with an overwhelming public sentiment behind it.

Educational reform was another important plank in the Norris platform prior to election. Manitoba had been without a compulsory education law. This was one of the first acts passed at the first session of the new Legislature. Bilingual teaching was abolished by the Norris government. Government grants to schools were increased, a new department of organization and management in districts where the people (usually of European extraction) were neglecting education resulted in the building of nearly 50 new schools in the first year, thus providing facilities for over 2000 children who previously had not been going to school.

A new Workmen's Compensation Act redeemed the pledge of better protection for industrial wage earners.

Amendments to the existing election laws have likewise redeemed the pledge that election corruption would be done away with as far as laws could be made effective. Personation is guarded against by making every voter sign his name in the poll book and that signature must be compared by the election clerk with the original signature of the elector on his declaration when he registered, before the ballot can be given to the voter. Election expenses of a candidate are rigidly restricted to \$500. The campaign fund of a political party for a general election is restricted to \$25,000. Contributions from outside the province are prohibited. A half holiday, with pay, is declared for every election day.

The Liberal Party also promised better attention to the problems of the farmer. First and foremost among its actions to redeem this pledge has been the providing of cheaper money. The government has gone into the farm mortgage loan business and furnishes money to the farmer on long term, 30 or 40 years, at 7 per cent, repayments on the amortization plan. In the past the ruling rate of interest on farm loans has averaged 8 to 10 per cent.

A system of short term credits at 7 per cent has also been arranged through rural credit societies, to the capital and guarantee fund of which the provincial government and the local municipality contribute in the same amount as the members of the society. With this basis of credit, the banks lend willingly at 6 per cent and the borrower pays 7 per cent, the difference paying expenses of the society and augmenting the guarantee fund.

In addition to this the Norris government has fostered cooperation among farmers by providing for the organization of cooperative societies; has marketed the wool crop of the province on a cooperative basis for the past two years and has also instituted a system of cooperative fattening and marketing of poultry in connection with Manitoba Agricultural College. It has also largely increased the extension work of the Agricultural College by holding dozens of short courses for farmers and their womenfolk at different places throughout the province. A system of boys' and girls' clubs in connection with the rural schools has met with extraordinary success.

State salaries for mothers which allow mothers of young families who have been deprived of the breadwinner, to care for the children without going out to work, were provided for early by the new government and the system has proved of great value to the community.

## FARM TRACTORS IN BIG DEMAND UP IN ONTARIO

Government Outfits Include Three-Furrow Plow and Double-Disk Attachments and Prove to Be Very Popular

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—The Ontario Government's farm tractors scheme is proving a great success in the plowing, cultivating and harvesting campaign for increased production, and applications from farmers are pouring into the Department of Agriculture from all districts. The tractor outfit includes three-furrow plow and double-disk harrow attachments, and demonstrations have shown that one man and one tractor can do the work of two men and eight horses and at a cost of 50 cents less per acre, in addition to the great saving of time.

The Government places the tractors upon the farms at the actual cost of operation and a small charge for the mechanic during the time the machine is actually working on the land, the expense for lay-offs because of weather being borne by the Province. The farmer provides board and lodging for the operator during the time the tractor remains on his land.

Careful records are being kept as to cost of operation and maintenance, so that the Government will soon be able to decide as to the feasibility of going into the motor-driven implement scheme on a vast scale.

## MAJOR-GENERAL HONORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In recognition of his distinguished service in the field in Mesopotamia, Maj.-Gen. George Vero Kemball, C. B., D. S. O., has been awarded a knight-companionship of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

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## U. S. RECRUITS LEAVE BOSTON AFTER PARADE

Mayor Addresses Group of Men  
Who Leave Scollay Square for  
South Station to Take the  
Noonday Train for the West

Thousands of people lined the streets as the first parade of United States Army recruits in Boston since the outbreak of the war made its way from the Army recruiting station in Scollay Square to the South Station in time to catch the noon train west today. The 62 marchers proceeded four abreast dressed in civilian clothes and with satchels and bags in their hands. A band provided through the generosity of Mayor Curley led the way.

The recruits stopped in front of the City Hall and listened to a short address by the Mayor. He told them to remember that they represented the most historic city in the most historic State in the Union. He said that they were about to fight for liberty and to bring freedom to many European people. Col. Frank B. McCoy, in charge of Army recruiting in Boston, stood beside the Mayor during his speech to the men. The men were in charge of Sgt. Robert J. Carney, who is to accompany them to Ft. Slocum, N. Y., where they will be trained before being detailed to active service. Luncheon was given the men at South Station before they boarded the train.

### Community Farming

Sharon Believes Cooperative Plan  
Better Than Scattered Yard Gardens

Cooperative farming is being tried in Sharon, Mass., this year under the direction of the local public safety committee, and the men in charge hope to point out a way that will transform the whole pursuit of agriculture just as much as the shoe industry has been changed from the time when every man was his own shoemaker to the present day when all the work is done in large factories. Just what sort of plan will result from the experiment at Sharon this year its backers do not profess to know, but they intend to have some practical and tested ideas on the subject of cooperative farming to offer before this time next year.

Unskilled labor and scattered back yard gardens do not strike Sharon people as the correct answer to the food problem. They have gone at the matter, as John J. Rafter, chairman of the food production subcommittee of the Sharon committee on public safety, recently explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, in a different way.

The Sharon idea is to have one large community garden all in one place and with skilled labor to work it. The members of the community are asked to do their share by providing money for seed, fertilizer, implements and labor. The citizens who provide the money will share in the proceeds of the community farm, either in the produce itself or in the money it brings when sold.

More than \$1000 has been contributed by Sharon citizens with the understanding that whatever comes out of the community garden is to be theirs in proportion to the money they invest. About 20 or 25 acres will be planted this year, and the work of caring for the garden will be in the hands of one practical farmer. This man, with the proper implements, will be able, it is expected, to do all the work necessary in connection with the Sharon community garden except during the planting and harvesting seasons. At these times he will hire such additional labor as is necessary.

### Harvard Unit Is Off

Boston Says Farewell to First Organization Ordered Abroad for Service

Boston said farewell today to the first military organization ordered abroad for service by the United States War Department, Harvard Hospital Unit No. 5. The unit entrained this morning for a point in New York State where complete equipment will be furnished, and the start "from an unknown American port to an unknown port, sailing under sealed orders from the United States War Department," as the passports read, will probably be made within a few days.

St. Paul's Cathedral was the scene of a special church service for the unit yesterday. State and city officials, United States Army and Navy officers, and the French officers in Boston to train college students at the Harvard training camp attended the service, which included the dedication of the United States flag that will cross the ocean with the unit.

Bishop Lawrence in addressing the members of the unit said they were "the advanced guard of the United States forces going with a message of mercy—to save rather than to destroy. 'Loyalty to your country,' he went on, 'means loyalty to your wives and sweethearts. Keep away from intoxicating liquors. If all would not touch liquor, what a great example we would be setting to those who are to fight.'

Intensive military training began at Harvard today, for Harvard and other New England college students enrolled in the junior training camp to be held at Cambridge for the next three months. About 1000 men are now enrolled in the corps; 500 who were in the original Harvard reserve officers training corps and who are not going to the regular camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., and 500 new men, most of them Harvard undergraduates, with about

100 men from other New England colleges.

The six French officers make their first appearance as instructors at the camp today, giving their assistance to the United States Army officers in charge. It is stated that the training given at Cambridge will virtually equal that given at Plattsburg, although the Cambridge camp is not recognized officially by the Government. A comparatively short time at Plattsburg is expected to enable students at the Cambridge camp to qualify for officers as they reach the necessary age limit. The Harvard board of overseers is to review the corps May 15.

### Gardening Advice

Experts to Give Information From Tent to Be Set Up on Boston Common

Expert gardening advice in practice as well as theory will be offered at an information tent and model garden soon to be established on Boston Common by Massachusetts Agricultural College. The Boston Committee on Public Safety is arranging the exhibit and will select a site on the Common opposite 33 Beacon Street, headquarters of the food conservation board of the committee.

Mayor Curley today accepted the offer of Thomas W. Lawson to auction off two head of fancy cattle from Mr. Lawson's herd of Dreamworld on the Boston Common on Wednesday, May 16. The proceeds of the sale will be given to a fund for the purchase of seed for public gardens. Mayor Curley declined Mr. Lawson's proposal that he act as auctioneer, but Edward W. Foy, city auctioneer, has volunteered to auction the cattle free of charge.

Somerville residents who have everything necessary for a war garden but the land, have been offered part of the Tufts College athletic field which was formerly the golf links of the Somerville Golf Club. Sixty-two garden plots 50 by 100 feet each have already been allotted to Tufts professors and Somerville people.

Preparation for fall canning has begun in Lexington with the placement of an order for 30,000 preserving jars by the local safety committee. Instruction in canning is being given this afternoon at Lexington at the First Parish Unitarian Church by Mrs. Edward H. Nowers.

"Cultivate the land, don't scratch it," was the advice given yesterday by John K. Farquhar speaking at the Boston Public Library lecture hall. "Deep tillage," he said, "is the only way to secure good results. China has cultivated the same tracts of land for 4000 years without dressing or diminution of crops."

Farquhar urged the members of the audience to refrain from planting certain vegetables, which he named, at this time. He said that planting now would result in an enormous waste of seed. Potatoes, peas and carrots may safely be planted at this time, but corn and beans should not be put into the ground for a week or 10 days.

### Co. H Provost Guard

Members Await Orders Which Will Provide Them With Pistols and Clubs

Company H of the Ninth Regiment, M. N. G., detailed as headquarters company and provost guard for Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards of the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., is awaiting orders from Washington, which will provide the men with pistols and clubs before they begin active duty as military police in the city of Boston. These orders may arrive this afternoon, but it was said today that the men probably will not get on the street until tomorrow.

The duties of the military police will be largely to prevent disorderly conduct by uniformed men on liberty. Company H will probably be quartered, it was said today, at the old Notre Dame Academy Building, at the corner of Berkeley Street and St. James Avenue. The men will wear a blue band on their left arms, with the initials M. P. to signify military police.

Women clerks taken from Federal Civil Service lists will do the office work at the headquarters of the Northeastern Department instead of men as has previously been the custom at Army posts. Twenty-one women are expected to report for duty immediately, and approximately 200 more will be added to the office force before it is completely organized.

Arrangements have been completed for housing mules belonging to the Ninth Regiment, M. N. G., in the Boulevard Stable of the Boston Elevated Company at Grove Hall, and today a large number of mules were moved from the city stables on Southampton Street to their new quarters.

General Edwards has issued a statement denying that favoritism will play any part in appointing men for the officers training camp to be opened at Plattsburg, N. Y. The statement says in part:

"Charges have been made that it is necessary for applicants for training camps to secure the O. K. of particular men or certain associations in order to be enlisted for camps. No orders giving such individuals or associations any official status in relation to these camps have been issued, nor is there any intention to issue such orders."

### Volunteer Coast Patrol

Charlestown Navy Yard Considers Scheme Impractical

Orders went out from the Charlestown Navy Yard at noon today to abandon all activity in connection with the proposed volunteer harbor coast patrol service. Investigations made by Navy officers of the proposed plans for this service have convinced them that the scheme is impractical, and so it has been ordered given up. The plan was to recruit a volunteer force of men and boats who would serve without pay and would patrol certain

harbors on the Massachusetts coast.

The impelling reason for ordering the plan given up, so Navy officers said today, was that the officers and men in this volunteer service would not be under Navy jurisdiction and so would be of no practical use. The men who have volunteered in this service are advised by naval men to enlist in the Naval Reserve. Several boats in this volunteer arm of the service, it was said today, left Marblehead Harbor for a 24-hour tour of duty. These boats will be recalled as soon as possible.

Authorization was received by Commander George G. Mitchell at the Charlestown Navy Yard today to give ratings to officers in Class 2 of the Naval Reserve. Previously Commander Mitchell has been empowered merely to recommend officers for ratings, but from now on he can give officers such ratings in this class as he is convinced they deserve. This action is taken to indicate that men are needed in Class 2 and that almost immediate active service is waiting for men who can qualify in this class. Class 2 is for men who have had practical seagoing experience.

A flagship was selected today for the coast patrol of the First Naval District. The boat picked is the steam yacht *Machigonne*, formerly owned by former Gov. William L. Douglas of Massachusetts and turned over to the United States Navy today. The yacht will be fitted up as a flagship at once and will be under the command of Capt. John H. Gibbons, senior officer afloat in the district.

### French Officers to Be Guests

The six French officers who are assisting in training college students to become officers at the Harvard City Club tonight. The United States Army and Navy will be represented at the banquet, as will the State of Massachusetts and the city of Boston. Speeches will be made by some of the French officers and by others of the dignitaries present. Five hundred men will attend the banquet.

James J. Storrow, president of the club, will preside, and among the guests expected are Brig.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, commander of the Northeastern Department, U. S. A.; Maj. Thomas G. Ashburn of Ft. Banks, Acting Adj.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, Lieut.-Col. Newton H. Hall of the Marine Corps, Commander John Blish, U. S. N., Mayor Curley of Boston and Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge.

### Virginia Recruiting Heavy

Officers of the U. S. S. Virginia, now at the Charlestown Navy Yard, announced today what they believe to be a recruiting record, the Virginia having enlisted 1321 men from Jan. 1 to May 5, inclusive. The week ending May 5 brought in 230 of this number, as the result of land parties that toured Greater Boston.

Recruits who have enlisted as apprentice seamen through the U. S. S. Virginia were sent to the training station at Newport, R. I., until that station was filled and have lately been sent to Commonwealth Pier, South Boston. First, second and third class firemen, mechanics and electricians have been transferred to various ships in the flotilla at the navy yard. Examinations for the recruits brought in by the Virginia's land parties are held at Camp Jackson on the parade ground at the navy yard.

### CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Recommendations of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States on means for financing the war will come before the members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce for a final vote at the annual meeting and election of directors on Tuesday, May 15. The report of a special committee of the National Chamber has been sent to all the constituent chambers for a referendum vote. The annual report of the directors will be followed by an address by one of the French officers detailed to the Harvard Reserve Officers Training Corps. The nominations for directors are as follows: Charles J. Bullock, Frederick H. Fay, Stanley King, Everett Moss, Andrew J. Peters, A. C. Ratschky and Albert L. Scott.

### Y. M. H. A. CAMPAIGN

A campaign to raise \$300,000 for a new building and to win a membership of 4000 starts today for the Boston, West End, South End, Dorchester and East Boston Young men's Hebrew associations. The plans call for a large central building with a gymnasium, swimming pool, bowling alleys, billiard rooms, library, restaurant, roof garden, club and class rooms, a large auditorium and dormitories. Ten teams of 10 people each will canvass Greater Boston it was decided at a meeting held yesterday in the Y. M. H. A. in Roxbury. Jacob Wiseman, president of the Y. M. H. A.; Albert Hurwitz, president of the Associated W. M. C. A.'s of New England; Judge A. K. Cohen and James Solomon were the speakers.

### NATIONAL COMMERCE SURVEY OF FOOD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Ability of the United States to feed the world, not only this year but for years to come, is predicted by the United States Chamber of Commerce as the result of a survey of food conditions, communicated to the departments of Agriculture and Interior, and the Council of National Defense.

### AUTO CASE POSTPONED

LYNN, Mass.—On account of the inability of the chief witness to appear in court today the case of Jacob Rosenfeld of South Boston who is held on \$2000 bail on a charge of operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor was continued to May 21. He was arrested last Thursday night following a collision between his car and that of James H. Rollins,

## MOTORIZING OF BOSTON POLICE IS PROGRESSING

Advocates of Light Automobiles  
in Place of Horses for City  
Departments Are Watching  
Brighton District Experiment

Advocates of light automobiles for city department purposes instead of horses or heavy cars are interested in the success of the experiment in the Brighton police district. Three weeks ago Police Commissioner Stephen O'Meara supplied a small combination automobile and ambulance to Station 14 in Oak Square, Brighton. This machine has replaced three horses and a hostler, and reports show there has been an increase in economy and efficiency.

The replacement of large automobiles by light cars, comparatively inexpensive in first cost and upkeep, has long been urged by advocates of municipal economy. The Mayor has come out repeatedly in favor of this program, and has in many cases required the substitution of economical light cars for the costly heavy automobiles. Though he met with much open and indirect opposition in several quarters from city officials who were inclined to dislodge the light but "common" cars, he has carried out his program of using economical light runabouts in the Park and Recreation Department and the Public Building Department. In connection with this, the Mayor in agreement with the recommendations of the Finance Commission, is having plans drawn for a municipal garage in which all the department cars will be cared for after the plan of a large corporation.

The budget this year will carry an appropriation of at least \$100,000 for motorization of the fire department equipment in consonance with the program for the eventual complete disbanding of the horses in this department. With a public announcement of the fact, the Police Department has been going ahead with motorization wherever possible. Today there are 13 combination automobiles and ambulances in the department and this year two or three more will be installed. In the city of Boston today there are only six of the familiar horse-drawn patrol wagons. Some of these are scheduled to be done away with very soon now.

The work of motorizing the police department started four years ago when a large combination auto and ambulance was installed in Station 17, West Roxbury. Since that time at the rate of two or three divisions each year automobiles have taken the places of horses and horse-drawn vehicles. Twelve police divisions now have the large combination auto and ambulance cars. That one recently installed at Station 14 in Brighton is of a different and smaller type as the demands to be made on it are generally in the nature of a patrol automobile. For the other stations the work demanded is of a different type and much heavier.

The combination automobile and ambulance is made in what is called the "Boston style" by the maker. The body of this car was devised by two of the officers of the headquarters staff at the designation of Commissioner O'Meara. The design was worked out about five years ago and the first of the cars produced was that installed at the West End station. Since the car has proved to be well adapted to the purpose.

The "Boston" combination automobile and ambulance costs the department from \$3300 to \$3500. Commissioner O'Meara has also allowed certain police captains to substitute the horse and buggy with a light runabout, on condition that each captain drive his own car. The commissioner has not had expensive cars introduced in the service. In the entire Police Department there is but one car which costs over \$3500.

The police stations in the downtown section of Boston will be the last to be motorized. The horse-drawn patrol will do duty for Stations 1 and 2 perhaps for a year or two longer. But the commissioner has given orders that the work of motorization proceed until it is accomplished.

### LABOR BOYCOTT IN PLOT TRIAL EVIDENCE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Labor's National Peace Council attempted to have organized labor boycott all American banking institutions participating in the Anglo-French war loans, according to the testimony of Charles H. Canode of Chicago today in the German trial here. Canode is one of the chief Government witnesses against Captain Franz von Rintelen of the German Navy, former Congressman Frank Buchanan of Illinois and other Americans, accused of conspiring to stop munition shipments to the Allies by fomenting strikes.

Canode, a printer, said he attended a council meeting in Chicago at which the scheme was discussed. He also declared Buchanan resigned as president of the council because he believed it was "going too far."

### PART OF GRANDSTAND FOR FRENCH PEOPLE

By courtesy of the Mayor of Boston a section of the grandstand of Braves Field is to be reserved for the French people of Boston for the public reception to be given the French envoys, including Minister of Justice Viviani, Marshal Joffre, and others, on Sunday afternoon, May 13, according to an announcement made by J. C. Joseph Flammant, French Consul in Boston, today. A limited number of

tickets may be obtained by applying in writing only to the French Consul, 10 Post Office Square, Boston. A self-addressed, stamped envelope must be inclosed with the request. Only one ticket will be sent to each person applying. It is expected that only French persons under the jurisdiction of the French Consulate will make applications for these tickets. No tickets will positively be delivered on personal application and none will be mailed unless a return stamped envelope is inclosed with the request.

### BOSTON LIQUOR SALOONS WARNED

Holders of liquor licenses in Boston have been requested to exercise discretion in selling liquor to soldiers or sailors in uniform, by the Boston Licensing Board. While it is stated that there is no law by which the board can enforce its request, it is, nevertheless, possible for the board to discipline dealers who ignore it. On account of the results secured through forbidding the sale of liquor at all clubs, except one, between 1 a. m. and 6 a. m. during the past week, it is understood that the members of the board are considering a further reduction of the number of hours during which the clubs may dispense liquor.

### NEW EMPLOYMENT OFFICE TO OPEN SOON

Another step was taken today towards establishment of a free employment bureau in the business district of Boston by the United States Government, when local officials ordered furniture and partitions for the first floor of the old Franklin Schoolhouse, on Washington Street. Five federal officials attached to the local immigration station, Long Wharf, are to be assigned to the new office, and present plans are to start business inside of 10 days.

Full cooperation with the city of Boston resulted in the Government receiving the use of the first floor of the old schoolhouse, which is near Dover Street, for the nominal sum of one dollar per year rental. The Government plans to spend nearly \$1000 for fittings and establishment of the office, said to be in demand just now owing to the extensive "recruiting" work the department is doing in listing ship carpenters, iron workers, calkers, and in fact organizing labor throughout the nation for the systematic raising of foodstuffs, building of ships, and other war work.

Herbert A. Stevens, formerly secretary to Louis Post assistant secretary of the Department of Labor, at Washington, has been appointed to take charge of the new office, under Henry J. Skeffington, commissioner of immigration at Boston. He is now at the local immigration station. Others assigned to the new office are: William J. Burke, Daniel J. Leonard, Martin J. Leonard, and Frank McCarthy.

### CHANGES ARE MADE AT POST OFFICE

Several changes in heads of departments in the Boston post office were announced today by Postmaster William F. Murray. Owing to resignations, chiefly that of Alden B. Weston, who was superintendent of the registry department for many years, the following changes were made: Ezra O. Winsor, assistant superintendent of mails, to registry division; John H. O'Brien, from superintendent of carriers to superintendent of deliveries; Francis A. Crowley, examiner of stations to superintendent of carriers; John T. O'Brien, from special clerk to examiner of stations; John F. Dempsey from special clerk to foreman of registry division.

Bids for the site of a garage for the automobile trucks for the Boston postal service have been accepted by the department officials in Washington. The construction of the garage at the corner of C Street and Old Colony Avenue in South Boston will be started as soon as plans for the structure are approved and the contract let. The garage will cover 33,000 square feet and provide room for 50 mail trucks. James E. Laughlin, a Boston architect, is now working on the plans.

### LEVER FOOD CONTROL BILL CONSIDERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House Committee on Agriculture, now conferring on the Lever Food Control Bill, which in effect practically makes the President food dictator, was holding secret session in the committee room today. An effort to report a food bill, in form which will pass the House as soon as possible, thus expediting the Administration program, and making room for the final steps in the war preparation, is being made.

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## EASTERN LINES ARGUE RAILROAD RATE INCREASE

Interstate Commerce Commission  
Hears Plea That Operating  
Expenses Will Absorb All  
Surplus Earnings This Year

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Eastern railroads are pleading today with the Interstate Commerce Commission for a 15 per cent increase in rates. To support their contention that such a raise is vital they present figures, running into millions and billions. The cost of operating necessities, including labor, has increased so tremendously, they declare, that practically all their surplus earnings will be absorbed this year.

In their opening statement, the railroads cite their 1916 expenses for coal, wages and materials at \$1,015,000,000; their indicated 1917 expenses for the same items at \$1,232,000,000, or an increase of \$217,000,000 this year. Wages alone in 1916 were \$701,000,000, while the indicated 1917 wages will be \$770,000,000, due to higher rates under the Adamson law and to other increases, they say.

The high cost of coal absorbs an added \$58,000,000 on the eastern lines, the roads representatives say, while advanced material costs mean about \$90,000,000 additional, provided proper upkeep is maintained. The \$217,000,000 increase is based on items which cannot be accurately determined, while the roads argue that they need much new rolling stock, all of which is 50 to 100 per cent higher than a year ago.

Five of the big eastern systems estimate that, even with the desired rate increases, they will still fall behind financially as a result of the far higher operating costs. The lines argue that, despite the record 1916 net earnings, the return on investment in the eastern lines was but 6.53 per cent, whereas "the average income on property investment for the past four years of record gross earnings was only 5 per cent."

For some years, the roads say, the rate of income has been steadily dropping, due to the fact that rates of service have been practically stationary, while costs of operation have continued their upward trend. Moreover, the quality of service had been efficiently heightened, the roads contend.

Detailed reports, submitted by the five largest eastern systems today, tend to show differences in the estimated increase in expenses for 1917, and the increased revenues from the requested rate advances as follows: Pennsylvania—Estimated increase in expenses \$51,900,000, rate against an increase asked \$39,141,000; New York Central, \$42,700,000 against \$33,247,000; Baltimore & Ohio \$16,600,000 against \$12,786,000; New Haven \$12,300,000 against \$5,102,000; Erie \$10,000,000 against \$6,915,000.

Urging the increase, Alfred H. Smith, president of the New York Central Lines, declared the railroads might break down unless revenues were increased. After pointing out that prices as a whole were higher, he said: "The railroad must pay rising prices for what is used, and it can with the greatest difficulty raise its own rates to offset those. By such a process, equity in the property is slowly but surely extinguished, and if it is continued, the finest transportation machine will eventually be broken down."

He asserted the roads would be put to extra expenses by having to build tracks at mobilization camps and erect additional terminal facilities for handling troops. For the first quarter of 1917, Mr. Smith declared, gross operating revenues remained practically stationary, but operating costs increased more than 16 per cent for the New York Central road, and more than 20 per cent for the New York Central lines.

"An increase in freight rates for the railroads is absolutely necessary if conditions surrounding the railroads are not speedily improved," Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, told the commission. "The roads," he said, "face inadequate facilities and insufficient credit, and this menace cannot be overcome without a substantial increase in receipts."

Howard Elliott, chairman of the New Haven, declared a 15 per cent increase would not pay the increased cost of his road. He said the most his bill would expect from the increase would be \$3,500,000 and that indications were that the coal would be increased \$6,000,000 over last year. The annual increase in the New Haven's expenses, he said, will soon reach between \$11,700,000 and \$17,500,000. He said the New Haven's condition was more serious than most of the roads. The general level of New Haven rates is lower than for a majority of the country's roads, he said, and in common with other New England roads, it has to pay more for fuel coal than other roads in trunk line territory. To give adequate service, it must spend many millions in improvement, he said.

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### RAILROADS CURTAIL PASSENGER SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Acting upon recommendations of the Government, the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroads are arranging to curtail their passenger service in order that equipment may be released for war purposes.

Several trains being operated in competition by the two roads will be discontinued. The Erie Railroad already has acted upon the proposal of the Council of National Defense to release all available rolling stock for Federal uses, having abolished, it is reported 82 trains.

### MR. HOOVER URGES QUICK FOOD ACTION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the food committee of the Council of National Defense and the Administration's "consulting expert" on world food conditions, appeared unexpectedly before the House Agricultural Committee today to urge immediate action on the Administration's bill for food regulation. The conference was behind closed doors.

### ARSENAL INSPECTED

Inspector-General Colonel Brewster and his staff made their annual visit of inspection to the Watertown Arsenal today. They were met on their arrival by Lieut.-Col. Tracy C. Dickson, in command at the arsenal, and the guard was turned out in their honor. Colonel Brewster and his staff inspected the National Guardsmen on patrol duty at the arsenal as well as the Regulars there. Following a chat with Colonel Dickson, the inspecting party made a tour of the buildings and grounds, paying especial attention to site for new plants.



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## MR. BALFOUR IS VISITOR AT THE SUPREME COURT

Leader of British Commission in United States Escorted by Chief Justice—Needs Are Discussed at Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Foreign Minister Balfour, head of the British Commission in the United States, was a visitor at the United States Supreme Court this noon. He arrived at the Capitol, where the court holds sessions, in company with Chief Justice White, who called for the distinguished guest of the country in his motor car, and conveyed him to the courtroom.

At a conference Saturday between Mr. Balfour and the other leading members of the British mission, and the responsible officials of the United States Government, Mr. Balfour talked at some length on various phases of the European war situation. The conference touched upon the question of the sending of United States troops to France, and it is understood the discussion took up the problem of the transport of men to the other side. It is a question among officials of all the governments involved as whether tonnage can be used to better advantage in the transport of food or of troops.

It is thought also that the discussion touched in a preliminary way on the American problem of heavy artillery and ordnance in general. There has been some discussion as to the type of ordnance that the United States could best adopt on a large scale for use in the war. Speed of output is necessarily the chief consideration, and the British Empire already has been adopted by the Government as its small arm, because factories manufacturing this arm can turn it out much faster than they can the American Springfield. The presence of Frank Scott of the munitions committee hints also that the munitions problem received attention.

It was learned that the committee of three appointed at Friday's conference on trade and shipping, consisting of Doctor Pratt of the bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Lord Eustace Percy of the British mission, and Wilbur J. Carr, chief of the consular division of the State Department, would have as its chief function the investigation of the trade needs of the neutral countries bordering on Germany. The question of feeding Holland, Denmark, and Scandinavia without supplying Germany at the same time is receiving the most serious consideration, and it will be the duty of this committee to study the trade of these neutrals and report to the American and British Governments on the amount of imports that can be allowed to reach them, to exactly fill their requirements without leaving a surplus which can be sold to Germany.

One of the problems of joint effort between the United and Canada which has been under discussion between Secretary Redfield and Sir George Foster, acting premier of Canada, is now well on its way toward solution. This was raised by the Canadian demand for tin cans in which to ship foodstuffs to the Canadian expeditionary force, made urgent by the general shortage of cans throughout the continent. Through cooperative action by American tinplate and tin can manufacturers and business men dealing in pig tin and steel, the difficulty is now being met.

The Canadian authorities have discovered that a tremendous increase in the demand among the troops for pork and beans has made the New England combination one of the most important of all the foodstuffs which they must provide for their armies. Both the pork and the beans are raised in sufficient quantities in Canada, but the tin cans have to be imported from the United States. The orders of the Canadian packers are expected to total fully 100,000,000 cans during the coming year.

Mr. Balfour's visit to the House of Representatives practically wound up the formalities connected with the visit of the British mission here. He will address the Senate Tuesday, and this probably will be the only other appearance as a public speaker which he will make. The last few days have emphasized more than ever the dominant business character of the mission's visit.

The members of the mission, while deeply impressed with the character of their welcome here, are frankly puzzled with the amount of attention which has been given to the Irish Home Rule problem. In speaking of it they say that they are always ready to discuss it with entire freedom, but it is a question entirely foreign to the character of their mission, and on which they did not come here especially prepared to talk.

They say that nobody could be more anxious for Ireland to have Home Rule than the great mass of the British people, and it would be a tremendous relief to the British Government to have the matter settled. They are entirely ready to report to their home Government the strength of the sentiment over here for Irish Home Rule. At the same time the British mission has no authority to discuss Home Rule here officially, and can have no official weight on the question with the Cabinet and Parliament, which must solve the problem.

"The British Commission has no authority to discuss Home Rule here," said one of Mr. Balfour's associates. "We never expected that subject to come up while we were in America, because it has nothing to do with the at hand cause. It was for the promotion of the best interests of America and the entire allied cause that we came to Washington. It is quite prob-

able that had we had any intimation that the Home Rule question would arise we would have brought along with us men who have made that issue a life study, so that the American people might understand the question more clearly.

"We Britons have not been asleep. We know there are a great many people in America who want to see Ireland free. We are fully aware of that, and we do not blame them for their sympathies in this direction. While we see no legitimate reason as to why the internal affairs of Great Britain should be involved in our mission in the interests of the allied cause, we nevertheless must adapt ourselves to circumstances. There is nothing we can do about the Home Rule issue except to communicate to our Government such sentiments as are expressed to us by representative men. This we will do. There is nothing we can say that would be of any weight.

"The Home Rule question is for Parliament and the Cabinet to settle. What we can say as Britons, though, is this: That the sentiment in America for settlement of the Home Rule question is not one-hundredth of what it is in Great Britain. We are as anxious for a settlement as the people of Ireland or the people of America are."

The British labor leaders sent here to join the British mission at the invitation of the American Federation of Labor, arrived Saturday afternoon and met at the station by representatives of the State Department and the British Embassy, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; Frank Morrison, secretary of the federation; and other leaders.

### Britons Enjoy Rest

Spend Quiet Sunday—Conference May End This Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The members of the British mission, after two weeks in Washington in what might be termed one continuous round of social activities and official conferences, took the first rest on Sunday they have had since their arrival. Mr. Balfour, Admiral De Chair and Ambassador Spring-Rice attended service in the morning at Christ church, Alexandria, where Washington was wont to attend, and later journeyed on down into the Old Dominion to a secluded estate, where Secretary Lansing met them. While no official announcement has been made concerning the agreements reached thus far, it may be said these have related for the most part to food and munitions, and it is made evident also that in every case the ability of the United States to carry out its agreement depends upon the removal of the submarine blockade.

It has been made evident that all depends upon the solution of that problem.

Officials are plainly hopeful that a way will be found for the relief of the Allies from the menace that now besets them. The British mission begins its third week, a possibly last, with every indication of perfect concord with the officials of the Government. One of the important problems remaining for decision is an understanding as to the amount of shipments that will be permitted to go to neutrals contiguous to Germany. The United States is not disposed to bring added hardships to Holland, Sweden and Norway, but at the same time its first duty, it is pointed out, is to prevent any materials or foods from getting to the enemy. It is considered that the regulation of traffic to neutrals will be left largely to Great Britain and France.

The date for the departure of the British mission for New York has not been decided, although it is generally understood that it will be at the end of the week.

### Brazil's Course in War

Declaration Without Additional Cause Thought Improbable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Among those here well informed on Brazilian affairs, the appointment of Milo Pecanha as Minister of Foreign Affairs, to succeed Dr. Lauro Mueler, is not believed to indicate a certainty of a declaration of war by Brazil upon Germany without further overt act by Germany.

Press dispatches from Brazil state the new Foreign Minister is understood to be pledged for war. It is thought here that it would be an unusual procedure to declare war without some further hostile act than that which was the basis of the breaking of relations by Brazil.

### To Visit Lincoln's Tomb

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Marshal Joffre, hero of the Marne, will visit the tomb of Abraham Lincoln this afternoon. Escorted by soldiers who are encamped in Springfield, the members of the French mission will go to the tomb, where brief services will be held. Later they will return to the State Capitol, where an official welcome to Illinois will be extended at a joint session of the Illinois General Assembly. Gov. Frank O. Lowden will welcome the distinguished visitors.

### FOOD CONTROL CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson will confer soon with the House Committee on Agriculture, it has been announced. Members of the committee say that this conference will be one of the important developments to occur leading up finally to giving the President the power on controlling all food agencies.

## BILL INCREASING STATE WORKERS' PAY IS DEBATED

Plan to Establish Office of State Architect Advocated by Representative Bitzer and Opposed by Architects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Preparation for an economic entente after the war is the purpose of an international parliamentary conference of commerce, to be held at Rome, Italy, on May 17, an invitation to which has been extended to the United States Congress through the United States Ambassador to France. The invitation was presented to Senate and House by Secretary Lansing, whose letter to Vice-President Marshall reads as follows:

"I have the honor to advise you of the information of the Senate that I am in receipt of a cable message from the American Ambassador at Paris, dated May 2, 1917, stating that he had received an invitation for the Congress of the United States to participate, by a delegation, in the international conference of commerce, which will meet at Rome on May 17 under the presidency of Mr. Tittoni, former Ambassador of Italy at Paris. The Ambassador advises that the conference is to be composed of delegates from both chambers of the legislative bodies of the countries represented, and of persons prominent in industrial, commercial and legal circles, and that the object of the conference is to prepare the way for an economic entente after the war. The governments or the parliaments participating being, however, in no way officially bound by the action of the conference."

Representative Bitzer of Arlington, the member of the Public Institutions Committee who reported the bill, and is also a member of the Ways and Means Committee, said that they found a great difference in the cost of certain State institutions varying from \$400 to \$1000 per patient. The State employs 18 different architectural firms for its work now. It ought to have the advantage of all the knowledge possessed by its different architects and the mistakes of one ought to prevent a similar mistake in any other case. New York does its architectural work for much less than Massachusetts. The architect there has three per cent commission and \$20 per day, so that the entire cost is four per cent of the cost of the buildings. From 1893 to 1916 the total cost of all buildings erected by the State of Massachusetts was over \$15,314,000. The architects' fees were probably four per cent of this amount.

For several years the average outlays by the State for new buildings have been \$1,000,000 a year and the average of architects' fees has been \$85,000 a year. If the cost were reduced to 4 per cent, it would be only \$40,000, or a saving of over 50 per cent in the yearly payments to architects. It is a good time to start the department when there is not so much work in hand. The opposition to the bill comes from the architects.

Henry Sterling supported the bill, but objected strongly to the provision for the employment of prison labor on public buildings. E. J. Mahoney for the masonry contractors, took similar ground.

C. Howard Walker, architect, opened the case for the opposition. As a rule, he said, national and State work which is done by a public architect is more costly than that done for private establishments. He admitted that it is possible to standardize certain portions of public buildings and such a practice is economical and desirable. But there is more efficiency in private enterprise than in public. Private business is always better handled than that of the nation or of a state.

This bill makes of the proposed State architect a regular Poo-Bah. No architect should have the extreme powers given by the bill. Such a system would probably begin well and then the entire operation of the office would soon become perfunctory and stupidly bureaucratic. It is always so when the system is tried. The efficiency is temporary and does not promote economy. In government offices the rooms occupied and the salaries paid are in excess of what they would be in private establishments. There is always less efficiency and political influence is sure to come in.

The New York figures do not give the real cost, for they do not show any item for the rent of the department. R. Clifton Sturgis, architect, also opposed the bill, favoring a central clearing board for State architectural plans. He said that the high cost in this state was due in part to the changes in plans which were made by the Legislature and should not be charged to architects.

### CONDENSED MILK MANUFACTURERS TO SUPPLY NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The canned milk manufacturers of the country were in conference with the Paymaster-General of the Navy Saturday, and after being informed of the prospective requirements of the Government, gave assurances that they would satisfactorily meet the needs of the service. There were 30 manufacturers present.

Miss Marian C. Nichols, secretary of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Massachusetts Civil Service Reform Association, will discuss "The Merit System versus the Spoils System in the Federal Civil Service" before members of the Women's City Club in Pilgrim Hall tonight. On Friday the club will give a luncheon to the officers of the National Kindergarten Association which is meeting in Boston this week. Plans have been completed for the club dinner which will be held in Plene's restaurant on May 14 in connection with the annual meeting and election of officers. Future activities of the club in view of the international situation will be among the topics for discussion at the annual meeting.

### LETTER CARRIERS' REUNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

Letter carriers of the Boston Postal District are completing preparations for their annual party and reunion which is to be held in Mechanics Building, Boston, Wednesday evening, May 16. The money realized each year from the sale of tickets is placed in a fund for the assistance of those of the service who from time to time may call upon it. The letter carriers have secured the services of Madame Paporella and her Corps de Ballet. They will furnish the preliminary entertainment, accompanied by the Boston Philharmonic Orchestra. The Boston Letter Carriers' Band will furnish the music for the balance of the evening's entertainment. A selected orchestra of 20 pieces will provide the music in Machinery Hall. Postmaster William F. Murray is to be the guest of honor.

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Temperance workers in Springfield who have been conducting the no-license campaigns in former years have stated their dissatisfaction with the result of the annual elections, and in consequence they have decided that instead of a short political campaign, they will initiate a continuous educational campaign in addition to the active measures preceding the annual city election.

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Dr. Newton M. Hall, one of the organizers of the league, says that the former no-license campaigns have been too brief to secure the results which could be obtained from well-organized educational activities conducted continuously throughout the year to be supplemented with an active election campaign in which experienced and able men could be secured to forward the work of the league in behalf of no-license.

While the definite details of organizations have not been perfected, certain plans have been indicated, and one of them is the formation of precinct committees with an appointed leader and through such an organization the work of the Citizens League can be systematically carried out in every section of the city.

ent, some coming from as far West as Washington and as far in the Southwest as Arizona. The whole trade was thoroughly represented. The industry appointed a committee to make a survey of the production, to arrange for the purchase of the Navy's present requirements from the various manufacturers, to consider such changes in the specifications as would be beneficial alike to the Navy and the trade, and to recommend fair and just prices which the Navy should pay for evaporated milk.

## UNITED STATES IS INVITED TO JOIN ECONOMIC ENTENTE

Conference Called to Meet in Rome on May 17, to Provide for Commerce After the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Preparation for an economic entente after the war is the purpose of an international parliamentary conference of commerce, to be held at Rome, Italy, on May 17, an invitation to which has been extended to the United States Congress through the United States Ambassador to France. The invitation was presented to Senate and House by Secretary Lansing, whose letter to Vice-President Marshall reads as follows:

"I have the honor to advise you of the information of the Senate that I am in receipt of a cable message from the American Ambassador at Paris, dated May 2, 1917, stating that he had received an invitation for the Congress of the United States to participate, by a delegation, in the international conference of commerce, which will meet at Rome on May 17 under the presidency of Mr. Tittoni, former Ambassador of Italy at Paris. The Ambassador advises that the conference is to be composed of delegates from both chambers of the legislative bodies of the countries represented, and of persons prominent in industrial, commercial and legal circles, and that the object of the conference is to prepare the way for an economic entente after the war. The governments or the parliaments participating being, however, in no way officially bound by the action of the conference."

Representative Bitzer of Arlington, the member of the Public Institutions Committee who reported the bill, and is also a member of the Ways and Means Committee, said that they found a great difference in the cost of certain State institutions varying from \$400 to \$1000 per patient. The State employs 18 different architectural firms for its work now. It ought to have the advantage of all the knowledge possessed by its different architects and the mistakes of one ought to prevent a similar mistake in any other case. New York does its architectural work for much less than Massachusetts. The architect there has three per cent commission and \$20 per day, so that the entire cost is four per cent of the cost of the buildings. From 1893 to 1916 the total cost of all buildings erected by the State of Massachusetts was over \$15,314,000. The architects' fees were probably four per cent of this amount.

For several years the average outlays by the State for new buildings have been \$1,000,000 a year and the average of architects' fees has been \$85,000 a year. If the cost were reduced to 4 per cent, it would be only \$40,000, or a saving of over 50 per cent in the yearly payments to architects. It is a good time to start the department when there is not so much work in hand. The opposition to the bill comes from the architects.

### EXEMPTION IN WAR ASKED FOR PRIESTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Vice-President Marshall laid before the Senate on Saturday afternoon a letter he received from Bishop Joseph Charrand of the Roman Catholic church, of Indianapolis, Ind., respecting exemption of priests from military service in the war against German autocracy.

The communication was referred to the Military Affairs Committee. It states that the United States Navy is Roman Catholic by 40 per cent, and also that 22 per cent of those who volunteered for Mexican border service were Roman Catholics. Continuing, it says: "Priests, however, should not be compelled to take up arms. One or two countries in Europe have forced them to do this; but this was in spite of the pleading and protest of the church."

### ROCKINGHAM GUN CREW ALL RESCUED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Lansing has received a telegram from an American consul in England, announcing the saving of the members of the American naval gun crew on board the American steamer Rockingham, which was torpedoed by a German submarine.

The missing crew, of which these men took to the open sea, has been picked up by a British patrol boat and all the men were saved and are reported well.

The ship was sunk without warning and no effort to safeguard the crew made. Survivors report that the Rockingham was attacked by two submarines.

### JAMES BRYCE FAVORS JEWISH NATION MOVE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Viscount James Bryce, former British Ambassador to the United States, in a cable message received by the Jewish Morning Journal of this city, announced himself as being strongly in favor of the establishment of a Jewish nation in Palestine. The message read as follows:

Much sympathetic interest here in reestablishment of Jews in Palestine. To effect this and give prospect of success three things are needed: Turkish rule must be extinguished, not only in Palestine, but everywhere south and east of Taurus Mountain; large body of American and other Jews must indicate wish to return; large funds needed to repair ruin wrought recently by Turks in Palestine and enable execution of irrigation and other works required to make Palestine support larger population than it now feeds. Europe being now impoverished, would American Jews provide funds for these purposes? Probably ultimately remunerative.

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Officials of the United States Shipping Board have ordered an immediate appraisal of all food supplies on board the German ships in Boston harbor which have been seized by the United States Government. An inventory will be made at once by competent appraisers in the presence of representatives of the shipping board and agents of the Hamburg-American and the North German Lloyd steamship companies. It is estimated that the food supplies on the ships are worth about \$10,000, and after the appraisal they will probably be transferred to Gallipoli Island where the officers and members of the crews of the German ships are detained. It is thought that the Government will reimburse the companies for the supplies.

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## M. RIBOT SAYS ALLIES' UNITY NOW COMPLETE

Policy Pursued by Anglo-French Forces on Western Front to Be Extended to Other Theaters—Tribute to United States

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—M. Ribot, the French Premier, speaking at a luncheon of the Interparliamentary conference, referred to the Quai d'Orsay meetings between British and French delegates. Unity of front between them, he said, could not be more complete. This unity would extend to other fronts, with similarly fruitful results. While they wanted peace, they did not want a peace which would leave unsolved the problems which precipitated the present war. While they did not even wish to oppress their enemies they should be pardoned for desiring the complete destruction of the opposition which had for long overshadowed the world and the securing of restitution, compensation and guarantees, besides punishment of the authors of the crimes against law, which had disgraced the world.

Referring to the entry of the United States, M. Ribot said it had given the Allies assurance of final victory. With regard to the war, he said: "While the war is unfinished, it is approaching its denouement. The enemy still is struggling desperately, but we can feel his gradual exhaustion and discouragement. A calm examination of the military situation shows what a great change to our advantage has been wrought within a year. Then we were meeting the German offensive by the valor of our forces at Verdun."

"Now it is no longer they, but we, who are attacking. We are forcing the enemy to fall back. They boast of a strategic retreat, but if they were not forced back, why did they abandon their former intrenchments? This famous Hindenburg line—has it not already been broken at one point, compelling a hasty formation of new lines of defense?"

"We press them at the same time as do our valiant British allies. They are forced to bring up all their reserves against us and all their heavy artillery, but despite their efforts they are forced to yield steadily before us."

"More than 40,000 prisoners and 500 cannon taken in the last few weeks attest the magnitude of our success and the extent of the enemy's defeat. We shall soon see the same unity of action on other fronts and the same success, owing to the tenacity and valor of the united allies along all the fronts."

"Doubtless it is necessary still to struggle and suffer the sacrifices the governments of the countries engaged in the war are obliged to ask, and also in neutral countries they will become greater and harder as the war approaches its climax. We are sure these sacrifices will be accepted in good heart. While our enemies have troubles which they seek to conceal within their frontiers, tranquility prevails among us and among our allies. Never has labor's May Day passed more tranquilly, because in the consciousness of our working people there is one dominating purpose, affecting also all others, to establish the right to live in a free country, beyond the shadow of any tyranny."

## EXPLANATION OF WAR AIM EASES CRISIS IN RUSSIA

(Continued from page one)

attempt to reach a basis of compromise.

They denied that they wished the resignation of the Government, which was out of the question, and asked the Government to issue a supplementary statement in explanation of the note. This explanation was laid before them on Friday evening after the day in which the council had been occupied with keeping control of the soldiers and other citizens.

The executive committee of the council decided to give their approval to this statement and this decision was ultimately ratified by the council. The resolution passed by the council declared that the Government's supplementary note put an end to all interpretations of the note of May 1 in any sense contrary to the interests and claims of their voluntary democracy.

As renunciation of annexation had now been made the subject of international discussion for the first time, an important step had been taken. While asserting an unalterable determination not to make peace except on these conditions, the executive committee appealed to the revolutionary democracy to rally round the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates.

Finally the resolution expressed the firm conviction that the belligerent peoples in all countries would be able to overcome the resistance of their governments and compel them to seek for a peace on the basis of renunciation of all annexations and indemnities. The council also decided with few dissensions to lend its aid in support of the victory loan, which aid had been temporarily withheld.

Thus the crisis had passed over after scenes which recalled the days of the revolution, but it is to be noted that in this severe test there were not lacking evidences of a greater stability in the present régime than it has been possible to note hitherto. The Provisional Government are still showing great skill in difficult circumstances, and the council are daily be-

coming more stable in their views and making good their lack of political experience.

### Issue Adjusted

Council Accepts Explanation of Note From Government

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Saturday)—The Government has decided to issue a statement in explanation of the note of May 1 which caused so much commotion in the capital yesterday and on Thursday. This statement has been laid before the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates and by 34 votes to 19 the executive committee decided to regard the matter as closed.

Yesterday, as already mentioned, was marked like Thursday by demonstrations against the Government and counter demonstrations in its favor. The Leninists made themselves particularly prominent and in one case a collision occurred in the Nevsky Prospekt between opposing crowds, in which rifle shots were fired and various people injured, apparently all Government supporters.

M. Lenin is an able but fanatical communist, has made as much use as possible of the note of May 1, which was forwarded to the Entente governments with the text of the Government's famous proclamation of April 10 and which, he says, shows the Government is fighting a war of annexations and indemnities. He attributes this to what he calls the weak attitude of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. M. Lenin's propaganda had already been repudiated by the council and branded as dangerous to Russian liberties and the peace of the world.

He did not appear to have increased his following, which fell off rapidly after his return to Petrograd. The supreme forces in Petrograd are still the Provisional Government and the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, and their attitude in the present incident has been less divergent than in other incidents immediately following the revolution.

### London Press Views

Need of New Statement by Allies Considered

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The news from Russia is commented upon by some newspapers. Close scrutiny of various telegrams published indicates the trouble is less threatening than the headlines might indicate.

The dispute appears to be over the matter of phraseology rather than of substance but it is clear that the opinion represented by the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates is apprehensive lest Russia should be asked to fight not only for the ideals of democracy and freedom, frequently outlined by President Wilson, and for the freeing of occupied territories overrun by the German armies, but also, for example, for great schemes of annexation and conquest.

The Westminster Gazette therefore advises that the Allies should further define their position and make clear what they are aiming at for the pacification of the world instead of merely pointing back to their statement of terms early this year. That statement was necessarily influenced, it says, by the demands of the then Russian Government, and was in the circumstances bound to be vague about the reconstruction it was aiming at. But the present circumstances offer a new opportunity for further definition by which we might remove, it says, the misgivings of the Russian people, and take the lead of the democratic movement which otherwise may be the sport of German intrigues.

The London Times speaks of a Russian coalition government containing representatives of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council and of the Duma as a possible solution of the Russian problem.

### Russian Fronts Active

Prepare Northern Defenses—Oppose Espionage in West

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—General Alexieff visited Petrograd during the week and crisis, having come from the northern front, which he had been inspecting. His tour had in general satisfied him with the military position, which he considered would be tested in the near future.

General Korniloff has issued an order for reorganization of the reserve elements of the Petrograd district, which will remain in Petrograd in conformity with the Government's declaration. General Korniloff has taken this step in view of reports of a strong German concentration against the northern front. German marksmen, however, are waiting at Libau ready to transport troops when the ice has melted, with a view to a landing possibly quite close to Petrograd.

General Brusiloff, like the commander of the western army, has issued a warning to his soldiers against any relations with the enemy. The latter is seeking to establish such relations with a view to securing information as to Russian defensive organizations. This order is due to instances of fraternization between Russian soldiers and their opponents, especially where the latter have for some time ceased firing, as a part, it is believed, of the Austro-German effort to secure a separate peace with Russia.

For some reason the German communiques regarding Russia are frequently couched in an apologetic tone as follows:

"Owing to the increase of Russian artillery fire we were compelled to increase our fire." "The Russian fire activity compelled our reprisal fire to increase," etc. In such a way it is hoped to take advantage of the idea frequently to be found among the Ger-

man soldiers and officers that an agreement and peace can be obtained simply by ceasing to fight.

### "Crisis Will Pass Off"

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—"Keep cool, don't get excited; I'm sure the present Russian crisis will pass off of itself." This was the advice to English-speaking peoples given today by M. Sazonoff, former Minister of Foreign Affairs.

## PRUSSIAN ARMY ACTS CRITICIZED IN THE REICHSTAG

Socialist Says International Law Is Brutally Violated in Treatment of Belgians

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—During the Friday Reichstag session, Herr Kunert, Socialist, asked if it were a fact that Belgians residing in Cologne and Ehrenfeld had been incorporated in the German Army. Colonel Marquardt, replying for the Government, said since the answer would require verification of facts it must be postponed.

Herr Kunert then asked if the Chancellor was aware as a result of the compulsion thus exercised by the German military authorities the Belgians had rendered themselves liable to imprisonment under the German law for breaking the oath of allegiance to the colors. The President of the Reichstag disallowed the question, whereupon Herr Kunert denounced the procedure of the German military authorities as being a brutal violation of international law.

Subsequently Herr Marquardt informed the main committee of the Reichstag that the imperial decree concerning the repatriation of Belgian work people had been carried out in the main.

The center speaker insisted that all deportees who desired it must be sent back, while the Progressive speaker challenged the view that the Chancellor had prejudged foreign opinion against Germany by acknowledging the illegality of the invasion of Belgium. Had he pleaded Prussia's right to occupy the Belgian fortresses, the speaker argued, he would have to acknowledge Great Britain's right to occupy places on the Belgian coast.

A member of the German party emphasized the importance of retaining Antwerp, declaring other concessions could be no compensation for free access to the sea; while the Socialist speaker maintained that Belgium must be restored in a form consonant with the wishes of the Belgians themselves. As these were composed of Walloons and Flemings this meant an independent Belgium as regarded both races.

### German War Aims

Speech of Herr Cohen Provokes Indignant Reply

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—During the Reichstag discussion on Army estimates the Progressive spokesman emphasized the importance of caution in discussing Germany's war aims lest chauvinists in enemy countries should be encouraged. The Conservative speaker affirmed his full confidence in the War Minister, and said that after the war a stronger army must be built up for the protection of the throne and peace in the interests of the fatherland.

The National Liberal spokesman also expressed confidence in the War Minister, but Herr Cohen, Socialist, made a speech which provoked an indignant reply from Dr. Helfferich. Beginning with complaints of officers' treatment of the soldiery, he said the war would not cease until reestablishment was guaranteed of the defensive character of compulsory service.

The public was without information concerning the most important events of the war, such as the Marne battle and the submarine campaign, compared with which others were more or less in the nature of brilliant episodes. The free decision of free men could not be influenced by such means as General Groener adopted in his manifesto to the workers, and though by dint of their terrorist threats they might achieve momentary success they must create the appearance of a collapse abroad.

The censorship should have forbidden the publication of the manifesto and of the offer of a reward for information concerning strike agitators. Perhaps the Berlin chief of police and agents provocateurs had a hand in the matter.

The Socialists themselves did not demand a strike in their May Day manifesto. Had that been their intention they would have said so plainly.

The political and economic demands could not be separated, hence the bread question was inseparable from the idea of international solidarity more necessary than ever.

Finally Herr Cohen was called to order by the President for insisting that the Chancellor was at least partly responsible for the war.

### BALLARAT TROOPS HONORED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—King George has sent a congratulatory telegram to the officer commanding the troops of the torpedoed transport Ballarat through the administration headquarters of the Australian Imperial forces in London expressing pride and satisfaction at the admirable discipline and the fearlessness displayed by all ranks in their recent perilous experiences, emulating at sea the noble deeds of their brothers on land.

## OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR

(Continued from page one)

Allies and the Vaucelers forest. All German counterattacks have been repulsed, and gains are being successfully consolidated; whilst, as the result of the two days fighting, 6100 prisoners have been passed to the back of the French lines.

Meanwhile, further north, in the British section, Sir Douglas Haig after devoting himself over the week end to the great work of consolidating his gains, and bringing up guns for a fresh advance, early this morning, launched a vigorous attack on the German positions in the neighborhood of Rencourt, about three miles north-east of Croisilles. The assault was carried out by the Australians and is still proceeding. The latest dispatches show that the village of Rencourt is hemmed in by the British on three sides, namely, on the west, east and south.

### On French Section

Scene of Hardest Fighting Changes to Soissons-Laon Front

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The thunder of guns on the western European battle front has continued without intermission during Friday and Saturday when the principal scene of action again shifted from the British to the French section of the line. With the position at Bullecourt still somewhat obscure the French by a characteristically brilliant assault captured the village of Craonne. Although the village is small, its strategic importance is far greater than its size would indicate. As a result of this capture the French advanced to the west of Craonne succeeded in carrying further important heights which make them masters of the crest along which the Chemin-des-Dames runs.

An operation of the first importance was also carried out on the western end of the Aisne, to the northeast of Soissons, where the German positions on a six kilometer front, along the line through Moisy farm and Laffaux mill, were captured and further to the westward, the Soissons-Laon road was reached. Further along towards the Champagne country, a series of fierce encounters took place in Moronville, Allies sector, where important minor advances were made with an increasing threat to the German positions behind Nogent l'Abbesse. The French operations during Friday and Saturday yielded a total of some 6000 prisoners. In addition to this the Germans continued to counterattack in customary fashion and again and again their effectiveness were caught under French artillery fire of extreme intensity.

Although the British lines were comparatively quiet, several important counterattacks were effectively repulsed, and fighting in the Bullecourt neighborhood has continued almost as fiercely as on previous days. Apparently the obscurity which seems to enshroud the position at Bullecourt arises from part of the village being in the occupation of the German machine-gun companies while other parts are occupied by Australians who refuse to give up their foothold and various sections of the village are constantly changing hands, so that it is impossible to say who really holds Bullecourt.

### Australian Troops Advance

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD (Monday)

Australian troops forged ahead a mile into the German lines, covering Cambrai, early this morning. At the moment of writing this great hole in the German line is being successfully maintained against all enemy counterattacks.

The penetration of the German front thus achieved is around Rencourt. The Australians began their drive at dawn. Their whole salient was pushed forward yard after yard, to the mile depth, in the face of violent resistance. The thrust carried them to the east of a village lying in a northern direction from Rencourt.

Rencourt itself is thus hemmed in by British troops to the west, east and south.

The Rencourt attack was a part of a general progressing movement achieved on the right flank early today. More than 100 prisoners were taken.

Elsewhere on the British front there were no major actions of infantry, but all along the line artillery on both sides was violently active.

"Germans Continue Invincible"

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—Confidence that all German battlefronts will "continue invincible" was expressed by the Kaiser today in a congratulatory message to the Crown Prince, according to Berlin advices. The message said:

"In a grateful spirit and with full confidence I look upon your battlefront and our other battlefronts imperturbably resisting all attacks. They will continue invincible."

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The German official statement issued yesterday forenoon reads:

Western Front—Army of Crown Prince Rupprecht: On the Arras front strong attacks by the British south of Lens on the Scarpe and near Queant were repulsed. South of Cambrai the British suffered heavy losses in a fruitless attack on a front of three kilometers between Villers-Polouch and Gornelleu.

Army of the German Crown Prince: After the failure of the first French attempt to break through on the Aisne on April 16 the enemy forces, with all means at their disposal, prepared a fresh operation. Worn out divisions

were replaced by fresh ones and further reserves brought up. The artillery and mine-throwing fire increased day by day and finally attained, by means of the employment of all calibers, the greatest development of power recorded.

Attacks on May 4 and 5 north of Rheims and in the Champagne were forerunners of a new attempt to break through which began yesterday morning between the Ailette and Craonne on a front of 35 kilometers, a great struggle which continued late into the night. The attempt was vain. The gigantic thrust was entirely repulsed. The attacks in hand-to-hand fighting on our heroic infantry were repelled by counterthrusts as well as by our well-directed artillery fire. At some points fighting took place for possession of our foremost trenches. East of Royere farm we occupy the northern slope of the Chemin-des-Dames.

As on May 4, the French stormed with special violence regardless of extraordinary losses against the Winterburg, where our positions were completely destroyed by the fire of guns of the heaviest caliber. On the height, the village of Chevreux, situated on the slope remaining in possession of the enemy forces. Several hundred prisoners were brought in. Further attacks are expected. This morning the enemy troops again attacked Hill 100, east of la Neuville. The attack was repulsed.

In the Champagne, southwest of Nauroy, several French attacks were unsuccessful. The prisoners taken at the last place on May 4 and 5 have increased to 672 and the booty has increased to 20 machine guns and 50 quick-loading guns.

Army of Duke Albrecht: There is nothing special to report. In aerial battles and by anti-aircraft fire our opponents lost 14 airplanes and two balloons shot down.

The official communication issued last evening says:

After their sanguinary defeat yesterday on the Aisne the French have not repeated their attack. Only at the Winterburg, west of Craonne, is there fresh fighting in progress.

Contrary to the report of today Chevreux was not taken by the French, but is still in our hands.

Eastern front: The first German airplane flew over Odessa yesterday.

Macedonian front: The lively artillery fire in the bend of the Tchernia continued and was especially violent near Pavlova.

Sunday: German statement issued yesterday reads:

Eastern theater: A lively Russian fire between Kovel and Stanislaw caused a corresponding retaliatory fire.

Macedonian front: In the Tchernia west of Lake Doiran and on the Struma lowland the artillery activity revived at intervals during the day.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—This morning's communiqué reports sharp fighting early this morning in the Hindenburg line, east of Bullecourt, and "our position has been improved." British troops have made progress westward in the direction of the village, taking a number of prisoners. A German bombing attack during the night on the British front line south of Oppy, delivered after heavy artillery preparation, was successfully driven off.

The British official statement issued last night reads:

Later reports show that the hostile attacks delivered against our troops in the Hindenburg line east of Bullecourt have been particularly severe. Considerable of the enemy troops have been thrown into the fight in this neighborhood, but after fierce and close fighting, they have on each occasion been repulsed with heavy losses.

The enemy troops delivered two determined counterattacks early this morning in an endeavor to recover the section of the front line south of the Souchez River captured by us yesterday night. They were completely repulsed in each case.

Today a party of the enemy forces attempted to approach one of our posts south of Acherville but was driven off. Another hostile party which succeeded in reaching our trenches west of Hulluch during the night was driven out with losses. We suffered no casualties.

We carried out a successful raid last night southeast of Loos. There has been considerable artillery activity on both sides during the day north of the Scarpe.

An encounter took place in the air yesterday between six airplanes and from 15 to 20 German machines. Attacking in different parties, the enemy forces succeeded in breaking up our formation, but our machines continued to support each other and brought down one German airplane just inside our lines. Two other enemy machines were brought down and seen to crash behind our opponents' lines.

In addition, two more enemy machines were driven down out of control. The remainder of the enemy machines broke off the engagement. All six of our airplanes returned safely, though much shot about.

In all, four German machines were brought down by our airplanes yesterday and five others were driven down out of control. Another two were shot down by our anti-aircraft guns. Two of our machines are missing.

The text of the statement issued by the British War Office yesterday reads:

During the night the enemy forces endeavored to reestablish themselves in the cove east of Le Verguier which they were compelled to abandon yesterday. They were again driven out by our troops after a short fight, with a loss of several killed.

Farther north we carried out a successful raid on a front of about 1½ miles north of the village of Gonneleu. Our troops penetrated deeply into the enemy troops' position, blew up their defensive works and returned with a number of prisoners.

Last night the enemy forces delivered another determined but entirely unsuccessful attack upon our

positions in the Hindenburg line east of Bullecourt. An attempt to renew the attack early this morning was stopped by our artillery.

A successful minor operation was carried out by us north of the Souchez River, resulting in the capture of a section of our opponents' front line trenches, with 34 prisoners.

Sunday—The official statement from British headquarters in France last night reads:

There is nothing of especial importance to report from the battle front.

The fighting in the air yesterday again resulted in our favor. Five German machines were brought down by our airplanes and four others were driven down out of control, in addition to one enemy machine shot down by our anti-aircraft guns. "Two of our airplanes are missing."

The text of yesterday afternoon's British statement reads:

We made a successful raid last night east of Le Verguier, northwest of St. Quentin, where we captured a few prisoners, and made progress north of Havrincourt Wood and in the vicinity of Fresnoy.

The enemy troops made three further counterattacks during the night upon our new positions in the Hindenburg line. The first of their attempts was broken up by our artillery fire; the second and third were driven off by our infantry after sharp fighting.

Hostile raiding parties were successfully repulsed early this morning in the vicinity of Messages.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—This afternoon's communiqué reports no German reactions last evening in the region northeast of Soissons and on the Chemin-des-Dames, where four fresh German divisions have been identified by the French since yesterday. Very violent German counterattacks preceded by intense bombardments were started against the French positions at Froimont farm on the Cerny-Hurtelise front and on the Craonne and Vaucelers heights.

The struggle, which assumed a lively and desperate character, terminated to the advantage of the French, who victoriously resisted and everywhere masses moved down by the fire of the French heavy artillery and field guns and machine guns sustained considerable losses. The total prisoners taken by the French now exceed 8200, making 29,000 prisoners captured by the French since April 16.

The official communication issued by the War Office last night reads:

Northwest of Soissons we made complete our success of yesterday and enlarged the captured territory by isolated operations. We occupied several important points of support north of Moillat de Laffaux and north of Braye-en-Laonnois.

The artillery fighting was violent in the whole region of the Chemin des Dames, where the Germans launched anew today strong counterattacks against our positions at the Froimont farm, the Vaucelers plateau and in the Craonne sector. We everywhere maintained our gains and repulsed the enemy forces with heavy losses.

In the course of one of these attacks a German battalion, caught under our fire, retreated in disorder. Our troops on the field the greater part of its effects.

The number of prisoners counted to the present is 6100. One of our army corps alone, operating north of Braye-en-Laonnois, took 1800 prisoners, and captured a front of four kilometers almost in its entirety on the Slegriedt Mne.

There were intermittent artillery actions on the rest of the front.

Belgian communication: Artillery fighting took place at various points on the Belgian front.

The text of the statement issued yesterday by the War Office reads:

Northeast of Soissons the Germans launched during the night numerous counterattacks with large offensives upon the positions captured by us yesterday. The fighting was particularly fierce in the regions of Laffaux, north of Froimont Farm, north of Braye-en-Laonnois and northeast of Cerny.

Everywhere the German efforts were broken down and their forces dispersed, the assault being thrown back by our fire or at the point of the bayonet. We have fully maintained our gains. Our troops have organized the conquered territory, which gives evidence that the Germans suffered sanguinary losses during yesterday's fighting as well as in the counterattacks during the night.

In sum, all the operations carried out on May 4 and 5 in relation to the British operations have rendered us masters of the major part of the ridge marked by the Chemin-des-Dames upon a front of 30 kilometers. The number of prisoners actually counted has reached 5800, of which 150 are officers, among them several battalion commanders. We captured seven cannon, of which several are of large caliber.

Violent artillery actions occurred northwest of Rheims and in the Champagne west of Mont Garnillet. We captured a fortified point of support and repulsed, after lively fighting, two German attacks upon our trenches in the region of Mont Haut.

An enemy surprise attack in the direction of Maisons-de-Champagne was likewise stopped.

On the remainder of the front there was no important event to report.

Aviation: On the night of May 3-4 and the night following, our bombardment squadrons dropped 8500 kilograms of explosives upon enemy military establishments, railroad stations and barracks, notably upon factories at Hagondange. Several fires were started at the places bombarded.

During the day of May 4 our pilots brought down three German airplanes. A fourth enemy machine was brought down by the fire of anti-aircraft guns.

Sunday—The official statement issued last night reads: Our operations continued to develop today in conjunction with those of the British armies in the region northeast of Soissons and the Chemin-des-Dames. Notwithstanding the desperate resistance of the Germans, who

have thrown without number into the struggle important contingents, our troops gained a very brilliant success. Southeast of Vauxion we attacked a salient in the Hindenburg line and carried German positions on a front of about six kilometers. One part of the line extending from the Moisy farm to Moulin-de-Laffaux, and the other east of Moulin, where we advanced our lines as far as the immediate vicinity of the road from Soissons to Laon, north of Nanteuil-la-Fosse and Sancy.

The Germans suffered exceptionally heavy losses in the course of their counterattacks, which they have multiplied in this region and which have broken down under our artillery and machine gun fire.

German columns observed on the march near Cherisy and Chaumouille were caught by the fire of our heavy batteries and dispersed.

In the region of the Chemin-des-Dames our infantry occupied the entire plateau from east of Cerny-en-Laonnois to east of Craonne despite the resistance and counterattacks of the enemy troops, and have reached the hills which dominate the Ailette Valley, south of Aillet and the Vaucelers forest.

The number of prisoners counted during the course of the day exceeds 4300, which may be added to the 1000 taken yesterday.

Belgian communication: The activity of the artillery was relatively feeble today. In the neighborhood of Steenstraete bomb fighting was resumed.

Eastern theater, May 4: There was moderate artillery activity along the whole front. Patrol engagements took place in the Italian sector. An enemy depot at Centovro was bombarded by British airplanes.

South of the Oise a German attack was checked with our curtain of fire, yesterday's statement said. Near Coucy Forest and Chemin-des-Dames artillery was most active.

During the night north of the Aisne the Germans violently counterattacked our Craonne positions, captured yesterday, but all efforts were broken by resistance of our infantry and by our barrage fire. The enemy forces were unable to reach our lines anywhere.

At Berry-au-Bac, after violent fighting, German attacks toward our positions east of Hill No. 108 were repulsed.

On Friday evening, following yesterday's attacks, the Germans again attempted counterattacks northwest of Rheims, toward evening, bringing up great reserves from Aguilcourt. They utterly failed in all attempts to



## FATE OF SPY BILL AT STAKE IN THE SENATE

Effort Will Be Made to Restore Executive Right to Control Embargo Regulations as a Measure of Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Behind closed doors the administration leaders of the Senate continued their drive to force the adoption of the so-called espionage bill in the form acceptable to the administration. The three chief issues are vesting the President with authority to put an embargo on merchandise to European countries in the interests of national defense, censorship of the press and censorship of the United States mails.

It was understood that the embargo chapter of the bill was the subject that compelled Majority Leader Martin to move that the Senate be resolved upon secret legislation session this afternoon. Last week the broad discretionary provisions to his chapter were greatly modified, despite strenuous efforts of the Democratic leaders, so as to restrict the President to placing embargoes solely to neutral countries where merchandise from the United States is being reshipped into Germany.

The modified chapter, also, carried no authority for the President to discriminate between ports of the United States in the matter of placing embargoes.

The contest between the Administration forces and those Senators who are reluctant to grant the Executive certain powers which they contend usurp legislative functions, has virtually reached a crisis, and Democratic members have prepared to make a final drive in the hope of obtaining complete victory for the Administration.

Introduced in the final session of the Sixty-fourth Congress, the so-called spy bill was before the Judiciary Committee many weeks, and falling of enactment was again brought in before the present war Congress. Its provisions are based on a draft prepared by the Attorney-General in conference with the President's Cabinet, and the Administration counts the measure an extremely important adjunct to war preparation.

The House of Representatives last week turned down the drastic press censorship clause in the bill before it, while the clause in the Senate bill also was greatly modified. The Administration suffered another defeat in the adoption by the Senate of a restrictive export embargo section, though the original bill gave the President powers in this direction limited almost solely by the Constitution. It is hinted that the Democratic leaders may call for a secret legislative session in order to place the problem squarely before the Senators and to obtain their support of the views and desires of the Executive.

Both censorship sections of the bill were strongly condemned on the Senate floor Saturday. Senator Calder of New York, made a vigorous appeal for freedom of the press, while Senators Cummings of Iowa and Thomas of Colorado opposed the mail censorship provisions. Senator Johnson of California is to put his motion at the last opportunity to strike out the entire press censorship provisions.

The plan of the Administration is to apply economic pressure of a direct and far-reaching kind to neutral countries near Germany to induce them to prevent their products from going into the enemy country. The embargo section of the Espionage Bill was intended to give this power, but, as amended on motion of Mr. Smith of Georgia, the section no longer carries powers broad enough for the full purpose of the Government. It is believed that the amendment was adopted through a misapprehension, and an effort will be made today to rescind that action.

The original language of the amended section authorized the President, when the welfare and safety of the United States required it, to establish embargoes at American ports by such regulations as he might prescribe. Mr. Smith thought this might authorize an unconstitutional discrimination among American ports, and his amendment limited the embargo to goods found to be reaching Germany through neutral countries, and made the embargo apply to all American ports equally, as against the offending neutral.

The defect in the Smith amendment, according to the Administration's understanding, is that it permits an embargo only on goods found to be reaching an enemy destination. It is understood that the Government plans to go much farther than this, even to the extent of embargoing all exports to a neutral country when that neutral country permits its domestic products to reach Germany. Thus shipments of Dutch butter into Germany might be met by an embargo to keep American wheat and all other products from the Netherlands.

Pressure of this kind is expected to have an immediate and salutary effect on Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and perhaps Switzerland. Some hint of the Administration's purpose was given in the debate, when Senator Walsh of Montana said that some action would be taken unless some neutrals changed their tactics regarding exports.

Some officials express the belief that the Scandinavian countries soon would be compelled by self-imposed economic pressure to cease their commerce with Germany. Practically all Scandinavian shipping is tied up, owing to danger from German submarines on one hand and essential trade restric-

tions imposed by the Entente nations on the other.

Sweden and Denmark especially have been desirous of maintaining the friendliest relations possible with Germany, at the same time not endangering their peace with England and France, but their policies, as well as Norway's to a certain extent, have brought them to the pass where their enormous tonnage is idle and their countries are crying for food.

The United States is the principal source of food supply of the Scandinavian countries at present, but the commerce in native products carried on by them with Germany, together with the shortage of the world's food-stuffs, has brought them under a cloud of suspicion which has made itself poignantly felt under Britain's blockade application.

Sweden, Denmark, and Norway are now confronted by a food crisis, caused by the near exhaustion of the supplies on hand, the complete stoppage of shipping, and the disfavor of practically all the world except the Central Empires. Besides shortage of foodstuffs, these countries also will suffer an industrial tie-up, if they are not able to obtain coal, steel, copper, and other articles from America. They have already been made to realize that, since the entry of the United States into the war, they cannot expect America to overlook any opportunity they might derive from purchases made here to continue their trade with the enemy of this Government.

Army Bill Compromise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That a conference agreement will be reached early this week on the Army Selection Bill, now before Senate and House committees, is the hope of Administration leaders. The War Department is known to favor the Senate provision for taking men between the ages of 21 and 27, in preference to the House age limit. A compromise in conference is probable.

Rivers and Harbors Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House Rivers and Harbors Committee on Saturday agreed upon an omnibus Rivers and Harbors Bill, appropriating \$26,893,000, and carrying authorizations for many surveys and examinations with a view to future improvements. The bill had been submitted by the War and Navy Departments in the interest of national defense. It will probably be brought up in the House this week.

## BILL ON ENEMY VESSELS HURRIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Little opposition met the Senate joint resolution authorizing President Wilson to take over vessels of enemy aliens when it came before the House today, under a special rule passed Saturday. General debate ensued immediately after the measure was reported, but many of the speakers did not restrict themselves to the particular bill under discussion.

The resolution empowers the President through the shipping board to operate, lease, charter and equip any enemy vessel that may now be in the ports of the United States or its possessions. They are to be used in any commerce, foreign or coastwise. Claims of American citizens against any such ships will be settled at some later date.

It is the intent of leaders to put the bill through the House today and make way for the revenue bill which is expected to come up tomorrow.

## WAR MEASURES ONLY BUSINESS OF HOUSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Two bridge construction bills and one to regulate commerce in respect to car service, were stricken from the unanimous consent calendar in the House this morning after several majority members and minority leader Mann had objected, pointing out the necessity of clearing the House calendar for measures intended to carry out the war program. The calendar is now cleared of all measures that would delay action on the administration war measures.

## CUBAN PILLAGE REPORTS SCOUTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cuban official sources consider as absolutely false press reports appearing in some papers today, to the effect that Negro revolutionists in Oriente Province, Cuba, are burning and pillaging on a large scale, and that threats of violence to persons have been issued by revolutionary leaders. The reports are said to come from United States citizens who recently returned from Cuba. The State Department has no official knowledge of any such disorders.

## TENTATIVE APPROVAL OF RATE INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Although not approving new rates at this time the Public Service Commission today granted permission to the railroads in New York State to file tariffs covering the proposed 15 per cent freight rate increases in the same simplified form as the Interstate Commerce Commission provided in the cast of interstate rates.

## FRENCH MISSION AT KANSAS CITY AND ST. LOUIS

Marshal Joffre Central Figure in Enthusiastic Demonstration—French Soldier Presents Flag to New Missouri Regiment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Three of the French mission to the United States, with M. René Viviani and Marshal Joffre, spent five hours in Kansas City Sunday morning. The members of the party were greeted with a remarkable show of enthusiasm by thousands of people who lined the boulevards during a 35-mile drive which followed an official breakfast.

After the drive the party was taken to Convention Hall, where 20,000 persons were gathered. As many more, it is estimated, were turned away unable to get into the big hall. The party left at 12:30 o'clock for St. Louis. While M. Viviani was the ranking member of the party, Marshal Joffre was the central character of the attention. The envoys were united in expression that the reception was the most enthusiastic since the party landed in America. Each member of the party was given a gold plate upon which was engraved the date of the occasion.

In the welcoming party were Governor Gardner of Missouri and Governor Capper of Kansas. Governor Gardner called attention to the fact that the envoys were for the first time standing on soil that had been part of the French territory in America.

## Marshal Joffre Speaks

Predicts Union of Flags on Battle Front of France

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—France's war mission received from St. Louis a pledge of active participation as the ally of France in the fight for the freedom of humanity. The pledge was given at a large mass meeting at the Coliseum in which Marshal Joffre presented a standard of colors to the new Missouri Fifth Infantry and with former Premier Viviani welcomed American soldiers in the fight for democracy.

The progress of the French mission through the city after their arrival here last night was a continuous ovation. As the mission entered the Coliseum the crowd sang the French national hymn, Marshal Joffre holding his hand at salute. As the flag was presented, Marshal Joffre said: "The mission has been given to me of presenting this flag. In all probability that flag will soon be next to the French flag on French soil. When our soldiers see that flag it will be an inspiration to them, and it is the duty of every American soldier to defend that flag to the death rather than allow it to fall into the hands of the enemy."

Former Premier Viviani said it was a great honor for him and his colleagues to be guests of St. Louis, where, years ago, the French people settled and which once belonged to France. He said he knew they were in a great center of commerce, active and powerful, where there are many races of people.

"These races," said the former premier, "came here to live free and happy, and as they obtained happiness and freedom, their descendants have been and will continue to be good American patriots. We are certain that for your flag, your beautiful flag, the stars of which show high ideals and lofty inspirations, you will die as heroes."

"The day is not far off when our two flags, the flags of two great republics, will be floating in the western trenches for the triumph of justice and civilization."

"I thank you very deeply in behalf of the French Government for the magnificent reception you have given us. Let us not forget that in this same hall was held the great convention in July, which was nominated your illustrious and just President, Woodrow Wilson, whose message will remain forever in history."

## Massachusetts Plans Governor McCall Issues Proclamation on Visit of French Mission

Massachusetts citizens are making plans for doing honor to the French envoys expected in Boston Saturday, in accordance with a proclamation issued today by Gov. Samuel W. McCall. The presence in Boston of all who can come to welcome the notable visitors, the flying of the French and United States flags side by side, and the contribution by school children of nickels and pennies to fund for French orphans, are recommended by the Governor.

Canvassing by house to house visit and by telephone to raise a Marshal Joffre fund of at least \$150,000 to give to the French mission when it arrives in Boston for French orphans, is in progress in many New England cities and towns today. Work in raising this fund began in Boston last week, and committees have since been organized in every large community in New England. These in charge of this fund expect to raise considerably more than the \$150,000 originally set, as the returns now coming in from Boston workers show that that city will probably contribute close to that amount unaided.

Governor McCall's proclamation regarding the visit of the French envoys is as follows: "The French mission, which contains in its membership M. Viviani and Marshal Joffre, is expected to come to the Commonwealth in the near future. All of the people of Massachusetts will appreciate deeply the honor conferred by the visit of distinguished representatives of a nation which helped us win our independence and toward which for more than a century our country has entertained feelings of warm gratitude and friendship."

"Those who can come to Boston will have an opportunity personally to do honor by their presence to the notable visitors."

"I urge all those who cannot come to observe the day by flying the flags of our country and of France by the side of each other, and by pondering upon the historic relationship of the two republics."

"I recommend especially that the children of all the schools of the Commonwealth, both public and private, each contribute a small sum, not exceeding five cents in amount, which shall be presented to the French envoys to help swell the contribution, which the children of America will make to the children of France, so many of whom by war have suffered cruel distress and had their fathers taken from them. It is hoped many of our citizens also may contribute, each according to his ability."

"School teachers are requested to remit for their classes. All contributions should be forwarded on or before next Friday to Mr. Frederick H. Prince of Boston, who will act as treasurer of the fund."

"Given at the executive chamber in Boston, this seventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-first."

"By His Excellency the Governor. SAMUEL W. MCCALL."

"ALBERT P. LANGTRY, Secretary of the Commonwealth." Arrangements for a formal reception on the part of Harvard University to the members of the French mission have been made, although the exact date of the event is not yet determined upon. The president, fellows and board of overseers of Harvard will wear their robes of office in the procession that will march from the college yard to Sanders Theater, where formal exercises, welcoming the visitors, will be held. Admission is to be by ticket only.

## FARMS BEST FIELD FOR STUDENT HELP

Representatives of New England colleges meeting at the headquarters of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety today to discuss ways college students can help in the food production situation devoted much attention to the shipbuilding industry. A Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard, took the lead in urging that college students can be of as much use in building wooden ships as in raising food.

James J. Storrow, chairman of the committee, said that Colonel Goethals had told him before he left Washington that the shipbuilding program is hardly likely to begin before July or August, and that consequently college students should work on the farms now rather than try to get in the shipyards. Mr. Storrow added that Joseph Powell, president of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company had told him that the present need is for machinists, blacksmiths and skilled structural workers rather than for unskilled student labor.

## TWO NATIONS TO JOIN ON FOOD MANAGEMENT

OTTAWA, Ont.—The United States and Canada will cooperate towards regulating food prices, stimulating production and coordinating agricultural labor, according to acting Premier Sir George Foster, who has just returned from the war conference at Washington. As soon as President Wilson secures necessary powers from Congress to regulate United States food prices, Sir George expects that the two nations will combine to regulate the price of food for the continent.

Sir George also discussed with agricultural and labor experts a novel plan to meet the harvest labor shortage. The Kansas wheat crop is harvested in July, the Minnesota in August and the Western Canadian in September. It is proposed that all the necessary farm labor be collected in Kansas in July, and gradually move north and distributed with the cooperation of the two governments.

## RAILWAYS SAID TO BELONG TO PEOPLE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—W. M. Acworth, member of the Royal High Commission which recently investigated the railroad situation in Canada, today told the Joint Congressional Committee on Interstate Commerce that Government railroads in a democratic state are impractical "unless the management is cut loose from direct political control," but that "the railways belong to the people," and that therefore it is only right and natural that parliament or legislatures should control the management of people's railways. The facts show, however, he said, that parliamentary interference in Europe has meant running the railways, not for the benefit of the people at large but "to satisfy local and sectional or even personal interests." Government ownership in the United States, he declared, would be "unnecessary and would produce unsatisfactory results."

"CARGO OF COAL IS SUNK" Five hundred tons of coal, forming the cargo of the British schooner Elma, bound from New York to Halifax, was lost off Green Island, which is one of the Brewsters, it was learned today, when the survivors of the schooner were landed at the United States immigration station. Long Wharf, and reported that the vessel broke up 15 minutes after grounding early Sunday morning.

## GREAT BRITAIN'S TRANSFORMING OF INDUSTRIES OF INDUSTRIES

English Munitions Expert Amos Tells How Business Was Reorganized for War Purposes—Priority Committee

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Great Britain's transformation of her industrial system for war purposes was described by Maurice S. Amos, the British munitions expert, who was one of the chief factors in working out the change. Mr. Amos told some of the many things he has been laying before United States officials since he came to Washington with the Balfour mission.

"England's industry, which before the war was inchoate and unorganized," he said, "has gradually been diverted from the usual channels to specific war work in four different ways. First was the regulation under the Defence of the Realm Act in the early days of the war, under which speculation in war necessities was prohibited by requiring a government license. This, of course, restricted and stabilized such dealings and gave the Government a semicontrol, through its influence over dealers. The attempt to do away with middlemen entirely, however, failed absolutely."

"Secondly, the railroad executive committee gave priority to war goods, with such results that manufacturers desired to be classified as war manufacturers in order to obtain immediate transport. Thirdly, the exemption from military service of men engaged in war industries made many manufacturers change over from general labor stability."

"Most important of all, however, in this readjustment was the priority committee of the Ministry of Munitions. At first the committee itself had divided manufacturers into three classes of very different degrees of national urgency. We endeavored to allot all work on the basis of its war importance and oversee every contract in such way as to keep the most important work always first."

"Three classes of work were soon made public and the aid of every individual in the kingdom asked. First was class A, or immediate war work to have precedence over everything else in securing supplies, labor transportation. The second group, class B, we described as work looking to the maintenance, without extension, of the present industrial plant and stocks. Class C we described as other work, especially foreign trade, maintained at first to keep up exchange and preserve our position abroad, but now pretty well abandoned."

"The original man to receive a class A contract is entitled on his own initiative to mark all orders necessary for making that product as class A also. Thus, a box manufacturer filling an order for shell boxes, orders mail and wood under class A urgency; the mail man in turn orders his materials under class A, and so on, all the way back to the original raw materials entering into the finished product."

"Thus war material is given preference along its road to construction. Most valuable of all, however, is the intense interest and enthusiasm created among all hands during the long route from raw material to fighting line. Every man knows at a glance whether he is on war work, whether the box he is making is for shells or for toys. Interest and enthusiasm, enlisted by the judgment of individual manufacturers and foremen in their grading of goods, subject to only occasional checking, are secured in a way most compatible with democracy."

"At a rough guess I should say that about 90 per cent of England's labor has been concentrated on war work. The Government has received autocratic powers of requisition, price fixing, labor control and so forth, but has felt it infinitely better not to use them. In every way possible the national action of economic forces has been left free and no attempt made to interfere with labor or wages."

"Another tremendous difficulty which you will probably experience here has been the conflicting needs of the various Government departments. The Army, the Navy, the home defense and other bureaus, originally competed against each other remorselessly for the limited supplies on hand without any final authority to decide which had the superior national claim. "Shortly we developed a permanent committee of representatives of all these departments, who brought their various conflicting claims together daily about the same council table and solved them scientifically, according to the best needs of the country."

## ROOSEVELT RECRUITS NOW NUMBER 180,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—For service under Colonel Roosevelt, more than 180,000 men above the draft age have offered themselves from 48 states, and they could be mobilized in six weeks, it is said. Sufficient money for this force is available and it is said that Colonel Roosevelt is willing to be junior commander if six brigades are authorized.

## PAINT-UP DAY IN CLEAN-UP CAMPAIGN

With Paint-Up Day the second week of the clean-up and paint-up campaign in Massachusetts and Boston begins today. The campaign continues for the week, but if the counsel of Joseph J. Norton, superintendent of the street cleaning and street oiling service of the Department of Public Works, is

followed, the clean-up campaign will continue for the year.

The first day of the second week of the campaign is styled "Paint-Up Day" and the members of the Boston committee in charge of the general enterprise have schooled all of their assistants to influence householders to brighten up their residences with paint if it is needed. Fences and out-buildings should be painted as a mere matter of economy if nothing more. The clean-up committee has urged in its circulars.

Work this year by the committee and Superintendent Norton has been productive of more results than formerly. The campaigns of education of previous years are bearing fruit and the city is declared to be cleaner today than it has been in a long time.

## EQUIPMENT OF RIFLES FOR ARMY BEFORE HOUSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Declaring that only 500,000 rifles of the Springfield type can be turned out by United States armories in a year, Representative Tilson of Connecticut, a member of the House Military Affairs Committee, today brought home to representatives the realization of a problem which must be solved.

With the well of the House of Representatives chamber filled with an assortment of machine guns, rifles, ammunition and tools, the Speaker explained differences between the United States rifles and those used in European countries. The speech was delivered for the information of members of Congress who may be asked to take extraordinary steps to insure a sufficient supply of rifles for the 1,000,000 men this Nation may put into the field.

The Representative declared that 1400 gauges must be used in the manufacture of each rifle and that on this account it is practically impossible to convert machine shops into rifle shops and begin manufacturing on short notice. He branded as exaggerations reports from Europe that at least four guns per man must be supplied and went into detail as to the equipment and ammunition necessary.

## MICHIGAN SENDS SENATE TAX PROTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Protests from Gov. A. E. Sleeper of Michigan and the 4000 members of the Detroit Board of Commerce relative to the proposed 5 per cent tax on the automobile industry in the new revenue bill, which may raise \$1,800,000,000, were presented to the Senate today by Senator Smith of that State. The Governor declares the alleged discrimination to be unwarranted.

Announcement was made at the office of the House Ways and Means Committee this morning that the revenue bill is to be placed before the House tomorrow by Representative Kitchen, majority leader. The committee report and draft of the bill will be introduced simultaneously.

## NORMAL WHEAT CROP IS INDICATED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The wheat crop will probably be normal, but if it is not normal, there will be abundance of other food products to save the situation, according to an announcement issued by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, based on information gathered by its committee on statistics and standards. The outlook is for some increase in acreage of spring wheat over that of last year.

## URUGUAYAN STEAMER SUNK

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Uruguayan steamer Gorizia, aboard which were five Americans, was sunk by a German submarine April 30, according to a consular report to the State Department today.



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with effective contrasting borders. Handles with leather, jade ring or silk cord arm swings. These new Sun and Rain Colonials are made on a 10-rib frame, a trifle smaller than the regulation 8-rib umbrella. Very light in weight and correct in shape.

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## THRIFT URGED UPON WOMEN OF UNITED STATES

Secretary Houston Tells Them How They Can Best Serve the Nation by Conserving Food and Helping to Feed Armies

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture, in an appeal to the women of the United States, declares that each of them owes a duty to the Government and the Nation and that all may find a way to render valuable service by practicing thrift in the homes. The appeal is in answer to many requests from women in all parts of the country asking that they be told how they can best serve the Nation in the existing emergency.

"Every woman can render important service to the Nation in its present emergency," says the appeal. "She need not leave her home or abandon her home duties to help the armed forces. She can help to feed and clothe our armies and help to supply food to those beyond the seas by practicing effective thrift in her own household.

"Every ounce of food the housewife saves from being wasted in her home—all food which she or her children produce in the garden and can preserve—every garment, which care and skillful repair make it unnecessary to replace—all these things which household's draft on the already insufficient world supplies.

"To save food the housewife must learn to plan economical and properly balanced meals which, while nourishing each member of the family properly, do not encourage over-eating or offer excessive and wasteful variety. It is her duty to use all effective methods to protect food from spoilage by heat, dirt, mice, or insects.

She must acquire the culinary ability to utilize every bit of edible food that comes into her home. She must learn to use such foods as vegetables, beans, peas and milk products as partial substitutes for meat. She must make it her business to see that nothing nutritious is thrown away or allowed to be wasted.

"Waste in any individual household may seem to be insignificant, but if only a single ounce of edible food, on the average, were allowed to spoil or be thrown away in each of our 20,000,000 homes, over 1,300,000 pounds of it would be wasted each day. It takes the fruit of many acres and the work of many people to raise, prepare and distribute 454,000,000 pounds of food a year. Every ounce of food thrown away, therefore, tends also to waste the labor of an army of busy citizens.

"Clothing is largely an agricultural product and represents the results of labor on the sheep ranges, in cotton fields and in mills and factories. Whenever a useful garment is needlessly discarded, material needed to keep some one warm or dry may be consumed merely to gratify a passing fancy. Women would do well to look upon clothing at this time more particularly from the utilitarian point of view.

"Leather, too, is scarce and the proper shoeing of armies calls for great supplies of this material. There are only so many pairs of shoes in each hide, and there is a shortage of animals for leather as well as for meat. Anything that can be done to encourage adults or children to take care of their shoes and make them last longer means that so much more leather is made available for other purposes.

"Employed women, especially those engaged in the manufacture of food or clothing, also directly serve their country and should put into tasks the enthusiasm and energy the importance of their product warrants.

"While all honor is due to the women who leave their homes to nurse and care for those wounded in battle, no woman should feel that, because she does not wear a nurse's uniform she is absolved from patriotic service. The home women of the country, if they will give their minds fully to this vital subject of food conservation and train themselves in household thrift, can make of the housewife's apron a uniform of national significance.

"Demonstrate thrift in your homes and encourage thrift among your neighbors.

"Make saving rather than spending your social standard.

"Make economy fashionable, lest it become obligatory."

## RUSSIAN SOCIALIST APPEAL TO WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—The group of Russian Socialists who have hitherto made Copenhagen their headquarters, has issued the following appeal to the German working class:

The Russian revolution has completely altered the international political situation. Russian Tsarism, the greatest enemy of civilized Europe, has been abolished, and the whole Russian people now has the right to determine the foreign policy of Russia. To our great indignation we find that many influential organs of the bourgeois press in Germany are advising the suppression of our revolution by military means, while several Conservative organs quite openly express a desire to work for the old régime in Russia. To our great regret, however, we find that practically no protest has been entered against such plans in the German Labor press. In view of those facts we Russian Socialists, resident for the moment in

Copenhagen, but about to leave shortly for Russia, in order to take our place in the Socialist ranks, consider ourselves called upon to make the following declaration, and do so in complete agreement with the whole of Russian Socialism:

We desire immediate peace. We demand a general peace without annexations, war indemnities, and so on, and we will fight for it with all our strength. Any attempt, however, on the part of the German military command and the Imperialist classes to hinder the development of our revolution by military means, to render assistance to the old régime, and to rob Russia of her dear-bought freedom, will meet with the sharpest and most decided resistance from the whole Russian working class. We are fully entitled to call upon the workers of Germany, without distinction as to party or group, to put an abrupt end to this reactionary agitation with the utmost energy in word and deed.

## NOTES ON POLITICS

The tendency of American cities to extend the domain of their activity into areas hitherto occupied by private enterprise is shown in municipal ownership campaigns now in progress in several cities of the Far West. In San Francisco, for example, which already has a municipal railroad of considerable proportions, it being the largest city-owned railroad system in the country, there is every prospect that the United Railroads Company, the large street car system, will be taken over by the city.

On two occasions now the British Labor Minister, Mr. Hodge, has shown the value of courageous firmness. His action has led the Barrow strikers to return to work, just as his action previously induced the boiler makers at Liverpool to resume work. The works in which the strike took place belong to a private firm under Government control, and it is generally hoped that the men's grievances, for they undoubtedly have some genuine causes for complaint, will be speedily settled. The Munitions Tribunals appointed under the Munitions Act have not always shown the perspicacity, insight, and tact desirable in dealing with industrial questions. It is notorious also that foremen as well as employers have sometimes shown much tactlessness in dealing with the question of "leaving" certificates, while the delay permissible to the Board of Trade in initiating and arranging settlements is a constant source of irritation.

Voting by mail is perhaps the latest development of the many-sided movement for the extension and utilization of the political franchise. While a measure that provided for voting in this manner that was put forward in the Idaho Legislature was defeated, the extent of the support it received and the nature of the discussion in debate on the subject, indicate that there is a widespread feeling that everything possible ought to be done to extend and make available the machinery of democracy.

The proposed visit of two British Labor members to Russia has the official approval and is being undertaken at the request of the British Government. The visit is being organized with the object of conveying on behalf of British labor a message of congratulation and sympathy both to their comrades in Russia and to the Provisional Russian Government.

An unfortunate feature in the Barrow strike has been its effect upon the women and girls employed in the works where the dispute arose. These women and girls, not being members of a trade union, drew no wages during the period of the strike and many of them had come to Barrow from great distances. Even if the responsibility for their hardships rests with the men who struck, one would imagine that any firm in such a case would readily make an advance against future wages. An opinion was expressed in the House of Commons that, even if the Ministry of Munitions had not the power to step in and help the women, it might set precedent aside as had been done in the case of the East End explosion.

Women of the Far West of the United States are entering political life not only by seeking and securing election to city and State legislative bodies and by appointment to executive and judicial offices, but are bringing effort to bear upon the action of State legislatures. While women have for many years appeared before State legislatures for the purpose of influencing legislation an innovation that procedure has this year been inaugurated in California. Instead of going to Sacramento in an unorganized form and seeking in an unsystematic way to effect desired and defeat undesired legislation, women are this year appearing before the lawmakers in the form of the Women's Legislative Council of California, a State-wide organization of 75,000 members. And what is of special interest in their program is the fact that instead of taking a hand in favoring or opposing a large number of the 2000 or more measures before the Legislature, the women confine their activity to the advocacy of three sets of measures. These are, first, community property bills, which make the common property of man and wife "common" in fact as well as name; second, bill providing for an institution for defectives; and third, a measure making women eligible for jury service.

## NATURAL GAS FOR NEW ORLEANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW ORLEANS, La.—A company has been formed and has secured lands and rights of way, to pipe natural gas, from the wells of Terrebonne parish, 45 miles away, to New Orleans, for use, first, in factories, and, later, in the homes of the city.

## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Alfred Charles de Rothschild, C. V. O., who has recently placed the beautiful woods on his Halton estate at the disposal of the Government, is one of the famous family of bankers. Mr. Rothschild was educated at Kings College School, London, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He is a partner in the banking firm of N. M. Rothschild & Sons, and for many years was also a director in the Bank of England. Mr. Rothschild is a patron and lover of art, and in his home at Halton House, Tring, he has a collection of some importance. He is one of the trustees of the National Gallery and of the Wallace collection in London. Mr. Rothschild is also devoted to music, and one of his favorite pastimes is to invite an orchestra from London to his home in the country, when the evenings will be devoted to music, he himself often conducting.

Frederick Cesar de Sumichrast, formerly professor of French in Harvard University, who has arrived in New York City from France, with the duty devolving upon him of lecturing in the Middle West on the program of the Entente, and on the issues of the war, has been a resident in Europe since he retired from the Harvard faculty. He is a native of England, where he was educated at Geneva, Edinburgh, and London universities. Much of his early life was lived in Nova Scotia, where he taught in Kings College, edited a Halifax journal, and was a bar association examiner. When in Cambridge and Boston, during his active professorship at Harvard, he figured prominently in both the Victorian Club and in the Alliance Française. He is a brilliant orator and a forceful exponent of any cause he champions.

Thomas M. Findley, newly elected president of the Massey-Harris Company of Toronto, has the distinction of being the head of the largest agricultural implement manufacturing concern in the British Empire. He began life on an Ontario farm, studied telegraphy, and for a time acted as operator and postmaster in an Ontario village. Then he joined the forces of the firm he now heads, first serving as a telegrapher. He became chief accountant in connection with the seizure of the Canadian general manager, a director, and vice-president. The merit law still working, he was made president. Mr. Findley is a prominent worker in Toronto church and Y. M. C. A. circles, and has served on the executive council of the Canadian Manufacturers Association.

Herman Ludvig Lagercrantz, who is to be Sweden's special envoy to the United States, goes forth at the special request of the King of Sweden to aid in shaping any action that may be taken at Washington relative to an embargo of foods destined for neutral countries. This veteran diplomatist's father was the famous Swedish Minister of Finance, Carl Gustav de Lagercrantz. The youth was educated for military service, and for a time served in the Army. Coming under the influence of a revivalistic type of religion, he joined the Salvation Army, and for a season was one of General William Booth's ablest lieutenants in England and in India. In 1896 he settled down in Sweden to become a capitalist and leader in commerce, especially in the manufacture and export of iron and steel. Then a call came to enter the diplomatic service, and to proceed to the United States to serve as Minister. Thus, in 1907, Washington first welcomed the man who has again been called upon to serve his country: as a negotiator. M. Lagercrantz, since his return to Sweden, has resumed his activities as a leader in national economic development. He controls several large iron works, is head of the Swedish Export Association, and is president of a bank in Stockholm.

Sir Joseph Pope, now in Washington, aiding in working out the compact by which the United States and Canada will join an advance against future wages. An opinion was expressed in the House of Commons that, even if the Ministry of Munitions had not the power to step in and help the women, it might set precedent aside as had been done in the case of the East End explosion.

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## EMPLOYEES FARM HELP SURVEY URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Food Problem Committee of the Merchants Association is sending to employers throughout New York City an appeal for an enumeration of employees who have farm experience in order that a volunteer emergency force may be collected to give temporary assistance

to farmers. The appeal is also being circulated throughout the State, Connecticut and New Jersey.

In every factory, says the association, there are able-bodied men capable and experienced in farm work. They earn more in factories than they can on farms, and for that reason the employers are urged to give such employees the opportunity to work on their part and part of the employment in their former places on their return.

About 300 Columbia students have enlisted for farm work, and about 5000 Jews are ready to work in gardens. One canning company has said it can use 500 people more than it has been able to engage for picking and harvesting string beans. The Manhattan Food Garden Committee has divided the city into districts for the utilization of the workers who are ready to go into the gardens to be planted on the large number of vacant plots given by citizens for the purpose.

## BY OTHER EDITORS

### German Ships

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) UNION.—There will be much satisfaction over the prospect that the German ships so long idle in our ports will soon be put to use under the American flag. Under a joint resolution that has already passed the Senate the President is authorized to take title on behalf of the United States to ships owned wholly or in part by Germans and now under American jurisdiction, the question of compensation being deferred until after the war is ended. The Treasury Department took possession of these ships immediately after the issuance of a proclamation of war by President Wilson, this being done primarily on the ground of safety and protection to American interests, and also with a view to putting them into service to meet the urgent demand for more carriers. Formal assent to this plan is accorded by the Congress resolution, and as the Government has been engaged in making repairs on the ships for several weeks, it is believed that some of them will be in readiness to sail within a few days. Able lawyers and men versed in foreign problems in the Senate have lent support to this plan. The question of damages in connection with the seizure constitutes a difficult and involved problem, owing to the mingled interests—public and private—involved in the ownerships of the vessels at the time they found refuge in American ports. There will be no speedy adjustment of that matter. But the world needs these vessels in active service, as a factor in replacing ships that the German submarines are sinking, day by day.

### Preposterous Food Prices

OKLAHOMA.—Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture cannot understand why wheat should be selling for \$2.32 a bushel. We produced last year, over and above our consumption and seedling requirements, 170,000,000 bushels. We have exported 130,000,000 bushels, leaving an excess of 40,000,000. The prospects are that this year's crop will meet our needs. Whatever the reasons for the present price, they should be determined, and Secretary Houston wants Congress to provide the means for ascertaining the facts, not only about wheat, but about other foods. Congress should quickly grant his request. The investigation, in the opinion of a good many persons more or less familiar with the situation, is likely to discover the cause for the high price of wheat in the Chicago Board of Trade. The speculators, of course, are solely responsible for the preposterous prices that are now charged to the law of supply and demand. The responsibility is spread over the entire ranks of middlemen, from the big speculator to the smallest retailer. They are, all out for the traffic will bear. Food prices are higher in Oklahoma City today than they are in blockaded Berlin or submarine-bound London. That condition is not explainable by the law of supply and demand. It is explainable only by the lawlessness of power.

### A State Purchasing Agent

NEW ORLEANS TIMES-PICAYUNE.—The Louisiana Legislature has for several years discussed the matter of the appointment of a State agent to purchase supplies for its various State institutions and boards on the theory that it would bring about a great reduction in prices, on the ground that supplies could be purchased in greater quantities and at lower rates. The decision was left to the Board of State Affairs to investigate and report on so that the Legislature can take satisfactory action with all the facts before it. The city of Boston adopted a plan of purchases by one agent and it is claimed by the Mayor that it saved \$2,000,000 a year. The Governor and Legislature of New York are pledged to the same policy, and there should be no doubt as to the result. The indications are that the evil of many purchases at different prices will be brought to an end in New York; and it may help our own endeavor in Louisiana to get better figures in purchase of supplies for State institutions.

## SALT LAKE CITY DRY CAN STILL PAY WAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Salt Lake City will not experience any financial adversity in so far as city revenue is concerned when prohibition becomes effective Aug. 1, according to E. A. Bock, city auditor. Mr. Bock says that the loss of liquor revenues that will ensue with the enforcement of prohibition will in no way be serious. The increase in the general tax revenue and in water rates and departmental fees, coupled with a material reduction in estimated expenditures, will put the municipality on a sound financial basis for the coming year.

## EARLY HATCHING SEASON OF 1917 IN GREAT BRITAIN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The early hatching season of 1917 has been particularly difficult. Hatching results are good in mild weather owing to the fact that the natural hatching season, as in the case of the wild birds, does not begin until weather conditions are favorable. Where exhibition birds are needed, or spring chickens for the early markets, then hatching has to be done in some of the worst weather of the year, and this can only be carried on in the artificial manner, as broody hens are not then available. Artificial incubation has been practiced for at least 2000 years in Egypt, and the "non-sitting" varieties or Mediterranean breeds of fowls originated in this way, as the hens of the country practically forgot the habit of incubation which is natural to all wild birds and to the original domestic fowls.

The large hatcheries in Egypt turn out from 300,000 to 600,000 chickens in the season, which means there the months of February, March and April. The egg ovens are situated in villages which form centers of agricultural districts from which the eggs are brought in, and the chicks are taken away as soon as hatched. These ovens are of crude simplicity; each one consists of two chambers, one above the other, with fire and ventilating spaces at the top. The fires are lighted (the fuel being dried straw and camel's manure) and when the temperature is about 100 degrees the eggs are laid on matting and bran and covered over with bran on the floors of the ovens and turned daily. Experience has developed such an extraordinary sense of touch that the operators are able to regulate temperatures without thermometers and test eggs after the first fortnight by touch alone.

All the earlier attempts in the manufacture of incubators were carried on in France, and now there must be hundreds of different makes on the market, and each make has its own system and rules of working. The sale of newly hatched chicks, which originated in France, began in England about 25 years ago, and it is wonderful how well they travel. They require no food for the first 24 or 36 hours after being hatched, so that they are able to undertake any journey which can be accomplished in 36 hours, if well packed. The best method is a nest of hay the shape of a wild bird's, only just large enough to accommodate 12 chicks. This is made in a wooden box 10 inches long, seven inches wide and five inches deep, and covered with a piece of flannel tacked tightly over the top of the hay nest, and if by chance a box is overturned in transit the chicks do not come into contact with the hard wood. Half an inch on each side of the box should be open to allow the air to circulate freely over the flannel under the lid.

As broody hens are very difficult to obtain in the early part of the year all incubation has to be done in the artificial way, therefore brooders are an absolute necessity, and there are numerous makes upon the market, and quite small ones are to be obtained by those who only rear a dozen or so a year. These are very useful and in the case of the purchase of chicks

## Interior Decorations

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SEATTLE, WASH.

must be ready and warm when the brood arrives from a railway journey. Newly hatched chicks have traveled quite safely even as far as from England to Italy and done well after the journey. The industry has developed enormously in recent years, and it is far less work to purchase a brood, than to be troubled with the vagaries of a broody hen, as when sittings of eggs are bought.

Rearing in adverse weather is not as "difficult" as hatching, if brooder houses are in use, or good brooders out in the open are provided with scratching shelters, so that when chicks are prevented through weather conditions, from running in the open, adequate exercise is obtained in searching for grain in the chaff on the shelter floors. The chickens meant ultimately for the market are fed on fattening foods, while those to be used for stock or exhibition birds require foods that will build up big frames, and for this oatmeal, groats, etc., or oats in some form or another are necessary food. The food question at the present time is distinctly difficult when all cereals are needed for human consumption, and prices are very high. A great development in food for poultry must be the outcome of the present position. One of the foods now offered is made from malt and its byproducts, with coconut ground into meal and blended with rice meal, which makes a well-balanced food. Coconut cake has long been used for cattle feeding, being an excellent milk producer, and it is a well-known fact that what will produce milk must be good for poultry. Malt culms are very useful now as they make up a bulk with other nutritious matter. Dried yeast, dried hops, olive meal, grain meal siftings and maize germ meal are all suitable, but as yet not largely procurable. The great demand for birds, chicks and eggs of high laying strains points to the fact that very much is being done. It has been calculated that British poultry keepers produce upwards of \$30,000,000 of food every year, and it is most necessary now that every effort be made to keep up the supply of the country by all those who can help to do so.

## FARM WORKERS ALL TAKEN

AMHERST, Mass.—So many applications have been made to the Massachusetts Agricultural College for students to work on farms that no more men are available to supply the demand.

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## Cheasty's

Sellers of the Smartest and Best Clothing Yet Produced

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SEATTLE, WASH.

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CONCORD SCHOOL  
A Grade Kindergarten School, Mrs. RORR G. WELLMAN, 318 15th Ave. N., Seattle, E. 2263.

DRESSMAKING AND TAILORING  
Prices Reasonable. MARGARET PIERCE, 1100 1st Ave., Seattle. Main 4222.

## MAKEUP OF THE TWO PLATTSBURG CAMPS

PLATTSBURG, N. Y.—Preparations for the opening on May 15 of the training camps here for the officers' reserve corps are progressing rapidly. There will be two camps of 2500 each.

The New York City division will be made up of 150 engineers, 50 men already commissioned in the officers' reserve corps, 220 men recommended for commissions in that corps and 2080 selected from among the applications from civilians.

The New England division will be composed of 150 engineers, 181 men recommended for commissions in the officers' reserve corps and 50 men commissioned in that corps with 2119 selected from among civilian applicants.

## ZINC PRICES CUT FOR GOVERNMENT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A scale of zinc prices for this Government during the war, ranging from 1 to 30½ cents below prices which have obtained since the conflict began in Europe, was announced here by the zinc committee of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense.

## THE GROTE-RANKIN CO. SEATTLE



Forty Styles of Reed Carriages Are Now Being Shown

Many New Models Shown for the First Time

The extensive display of Baby Carriages includes all the new finishes; the prices range from \$15.00 to \$55.00.

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Millinery, Suits, Cloaks, Gowns, Dresses and Waists

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HOME COOKED MEALS BAKERY GOODS  
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Downtown Shop beside Clemens Theatre  
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# BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## STOCK MARKET PRICES HAVE A REBOUND TODAY

Steel Issues Most Conspicuous in the Trading on N. Y. Exchange—Other Industrials Also Come Into Prominence

New York stock prices rebounded substantially from Saturday's depression in the early dealings today. Gains of a point were fairly numerous, and Bethlehem Steel "B" rose two points. Anaconda, Central Leather, American Smelting, Crucible Steel, International Mercantile Marine, preferred, Republic Iron and Steel, common were all strong in varying degrees.

Gulf common moved upward 1½ points in the first few minutes of trading on the local exchange today. A regular hardening in prices prevailed in both markets late in the first hour.

There was some backing and filling during the forenoon but the tone continued good, and by midday many net gains were recorded. Bethlehem Steel "B" after opening up 1½ at 119½, rose to 122. Crucible gained 2 points. American Locomotive opened up ½ at 66 and rose a point higher before midday. U. S. Steel opened up ¾ at 114½, receded to 114 and then advanced more than a point. Studebaker opened up ¾ at 86½ and rose more than 2 points further. Ohio Cities Gas opened up ¾ at 129½ and after receding to 127 advanced 3 points. Anaconda, American Beet Sugar, Marine preferred, Mexican Petroleum and Republic Steel were prominent in the advance.

Gulf common opened up 1½ in Boston at 98 and advanced to 99½ before midday. Moderate gains were made by United Fruit and New England Telephone.

Stocks made further advances in the early afternoon and then eased off. General Motors became strong and active, advancing 4 points above Saturday's closing. The tone was quiet and firm at the beginning of the last hour.

## NEW YORK CURB

Stock	High	Low	Last
Aetna Explosives	27½	27	27½
do do	27½	27	27½
Big Lake	27½	27	27½
Boston & Mont.	650	640	650
Butte C. & M.	11½	11	11½
Calumet & Jer.	17½	17	17½
Canada Corp.	17½	17	17½
Chas. Motors	97	96	97
Cons. Arizona	11	10	11
Cosden & Co.	12	11	12
Cosden O. & G.	12	11	12
Cosden O. & G.	12	11	12
Dundee Ariz.	11	10	11
First Nat. Corp.	11	10	11
Goldfield Cons.	50	49	50
Gold Warrior	60	59	60
Grant Motor	5	4	5
Green Monster	114	113	114
Hecla Mining	71½	71	71½
Howe Sound	61½	61	61½
Jerome Verde	19½	19	19½
Junco	37	36	37
Lake Torp Boat	74	73	74
Magma Cop.	44	43	44
Majestic	11	10	11
Marlin Arms	71	70	71
Max Munitions	2	1	2
McKin Dar	50	49	50
Met. Petrol.	71	70	71
Midwest Oil	71	70	71
Mohican	31	30	31
Mojave Tung.	31	30	31
Nancy Hanks	114	113	114
Nipissing	71½	71	71½
Peelers	11	10	11
Rex Cons.	30	29	30
Sapulpa Ref.	94	93	94
Sensen	9	8	9
Squibb Oil	11	10	11
Stearns	29½	29	29½
Steel Alloys	74	73	74
Stewart Min.	24	23	24
Submarine Boat	21½	21	21½
Succor	38	37	38
Troy Arizona	25	24	25
United Motors	30½	30	30½
Un. Verde Ext.	36	35	36
Utah Nat.	114	113	114
U. S. Steam	5	4	5
Victoria	10	9	10
Zinc Concent.	21	20	21

## CROP REPORTS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Van Dusen-Harrington crop report estimates 75 per cent wheat acreage in Minnesota. North Dakota and South Dakota seeded as a whole. Delay on 25 per cent of ground, due to cold weather in North Dakota, makes it probable such ground will go partly to other crops. Total wheat acreage in the three states probably will be about the same as last year.

## WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau  
BOSTON AND VICINITY  
Fair and continued cool tonight and Tuesday; moderate northerly winds.

For Southern New England: Cloudy tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy; continued cool.

For Northern New England: Fair tonight and Tuesday; little change in temperature.

## TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 43.9 a. m. 48  
12 noon 49

## IN OTHER CITIES

City	Temp.
Albany	44
Albany	44
Albany	44
Albany	44
Albany	44
Albany	44
Albany	44
Albany	44
Albany	44
Albany	44

ALMANAC FOR TODAY  
Sun rises 4:32; High water, 11:41 a. m.; sets 8:50; 11:30 a. m.; 1:41 p. m.; Length of day, 14:18; Noon sun, 7:59 p. m.; LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 7:20 P. M.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	65½	65½	65½	65½
Alaska Ju.	5½	5½	5½	5½
Allis-Chalm.	24½	25	24½	25
Allis-Chalm.	80½	80½	80½	80½
Am Ag Chem.	92	92	92	92
Am B Sugar	91½	91½	91½	91½
Am Can.	42	43½	42	42½
Am Canpt.	103½	103½	103½	103½
Am Car Fr.	64½	64½	64½	64½
Am Cot Oil.	40	40	40	40
Am Cot Oil pt.	97	97	97	97
Am H & L	12½	12½	12½	12½
Am H & L pt.	55½	58	55½	57½
Am Ice Sec.	25½	25½	25½	25½
Am Linsced.	20	20½	20	20
Am Linsd. pt.	56½	57½	56½	57
Am Loco.	66	67	66	68
Am Smelt'g.	98½	99½	98½	98½
Am Smelt pt.	113½	113½	113½	113½
Am Ssec Apt.	98½	98½	98½	98½
Am Steel Fr.	59	59	59	59
Am Sugar.	109	110½	109	110
Am Sugar pt.	117½	117½	117½	117½
Am Tel & Tel.	123	123½	123	123½
Am Woolen.	48½	48½	48½	48½
Am Zinc.	30½	30½	30½	30½
Anaconda.	77½	78½	77½	78½
Atchison.	100½	100½	100½	100½
Atchison pt.	98	98	98	98
At Gulf.	98	98½	98	98
Bald Loco.	53	53½	53	53½
Bald Loco pt.	92	100	92	100½
Balt & Ohio.	72½	73½	72½	73
B & Ohio pt.	70½	70½	70½	70½
Barrett Co.	105½	107	105½	107
Barrett pt. 100	106½	106½	106½	106½
Beth Steel B.	119½	122	119½	121
BF Goodrich.	49	49	49	49
Brook R. T.	60½	60½	60½	60½
Butte & Sup.	42½	42½	42½	42½
Cal Petrol.	18½	18½	18½	18½
Can Petrol pt.	49	49	49	49
Can Pacific.	156½	160	156½	160
Ct Leather.	83½	84½	83½	83½
Cerro de Pasco	33½	33½	33½	33½
Chan Motor.	94½	94½	94	94
Ches & Ohio.	57	57½	57	57½
CM & St Paul.	77	77½	77	77
CM & St Paul pt.	112	112½	112	112½
Chi R. & Pac. W.	31½	32	31½	31½
Chi R. pt. 100	66	66	66	66
C R. 17 pt. W.	78	78	78	78
Chi R. pt. 100	40½	41½	40½	41½
Chi R. pt. 100	6	6	6	6
Chi & G. West.	11	11	11	11
Chi & G. West pt.	32½	32½	32½	32½
Chi & N. W.	109½	109½	109½	109½
Chile Cop.	21½	21½	21½	21½
Chile Cop. pt.	54	55½	54	55½
C. C. & St. L.	39	39	39	39
Col Fuel.	46½	46½	46½	46½
Col Gas & El.	40	40	40	40
Con. Tab. & R.	39½	39½	39½	39½
Con. Can.	51½	52½	51½	52½
Con. Can pt.	108½	108½	108½	108½
Con Gas Balt.	112½	113	112½	113
Corn Prod.	24	24½	24	24½
Cruc Steel.	61	62½	60½	61½
Cub. Am Sp.	101½	101½	101	101
Cuban C. Sug.	44½	45½	44	44½
D. & H. S.	111	113½	110½	110½
Dome Min.	14½	14½	13	13
Driggs-Seas.	73	73	73	73
Erie.	24½	25½	24½	25
Erie 1st pt.	38½	38½	37	38
Erie 2d pt.	29½	30	29½	30
F. M. & S.	114	114	114	114
Gen Chem pt.	112	112	112	112
Gen Electrics.	158½	159	158½	159
Gen Motors N.	89½	89½	89½	89½
G. Motors pt. N.	89½	89½	89½	89½
Granby Min.	78	78	78	78
Gr. Nor Ore.	21	21½	20½	21
Gr. Nor pt.	107	107	106½	106½
Gulf States.	120	121	120	121
Hav. Cor.	76½	76½	76½	76½
Homestake.	115	115	115	115
Ill. Central.	100½	100½	100½	100½
Inspiration.	55½	55½	54½	55½
Int. Con. Cor.	99½	99½	99½	99½
Int. C. Cor. pt.	55½	55½	53½	53½
Int. Ag. Corp.	52	52	51	51
Int. Mer. Mar.	26½	27½	26½	26½
I. Mer. Mar. pt.	77½	79	77½	78½
In Nickel Ct.	41½	41½	40½	41
In Paper.	34	34½	33½	34½
In Paper pt. 100	94½	94½	94	94
Kan. City So.	19½	19½	19½	19½
Kan. C. S. O. pt.	54	54	54	54
Kelley Tires.	49½	50	49½	50
Kenne. Cop.	44½	45	44½	45
Lack Steel.	82½	83	82½	83
Lee & T. Ct.	17½	18½	17½	18½
Lehigh Val.	61½	61½	61½	61½
Long Island Ct.	41½	41½	41	41
Loose Wires.	18½	18½	18½	18½
Louis & N.	124	124	124	124
Mackay Cos.	84	84	84	84
Mackay pt.	64½	64½	64½	64½
Manhattan.	121½	121½	121½	121½
Man. Shirt.	70	70	69	69
Max Motor.	48	50½	47½	50½
Maxwell pt.	66	66	66	66
Maxwell 2d pt.	30½	30½	30½	30½
Mex. Petrol.	87½	88½	87½	88
Mex. Pet. pt.	90	90	90	90
Miami.	39	39	38½	39
Md. & T. Steel.	56½	56½	56½	56½
Mo. K. & T.	6	6	6	6
Mo. Pac. Ct.	4	4	4	4
Mo. Pac. pt.	24½	24½	24½	24½
Mon Power.	97	97	97	97
Mon. P. pt.	115½	115½	115½	115½
N. C. & St. L.	113½	113½	113½	113½
N. C. & St. L. pt.	78½	78½	77½	78½
Nat. Enamel.	30½	30½	30½	30½
Nat. Lead.	54½	54½	54½	54½
Nat. Lead pt.	108½	108½	108½	108½
Nevada Con.	23½	23½	23½	23½
NYA Brake.	134½	135	134½	135
NY Central.	89½	89½	88½	89

## BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Owens	90%	90%	90%	90%
Pacific Mail	10%	10%	10%	10%
PanAm P&T pf	90	90	90	90
Penn	51%	52%	51%	52
Pero Marq w/l	18	18	18	19
Pero M pf w/l	55	57%	55	57%
Peoples Gas	81	81	80	80%
Phila Co	34	54	34	54
Pitts Coalctf	43	43%	43	43
Pitts & West	24	24%	23%	24
Pitts & West pf	60	61	60	60%
Pressed St	73	73	73	73
Pullman	149	150	148	148
Quicksilver	2	2	2	2
Ray Con	28%	29%	28%	29
Reading	88%	89	88	89
Redd 2d pf	41%	41%	41%	41
Repub I & S	79	79%	78%	78
Ret I & S pf	101	101	101	101
Royal Dutch	60	60	59%	60
Rumely	15	15	15	15
Ry Steel Sp	47	47	47	47
Seab A L	13	13%	13	13%
Seab A L pf	27%	28%	27%	28%
S-Roebeck	171%	172	171%	172
Sinclair Oil	51%	52%	51%	52%
Sloss Shef	46%	47%	46%	47
So Pacific	91	92%	90%	91
So Ry	24%	24%	24%	25%
So Ry pf	55	55	55	55
Std L & S	17	17	17	17
Stutebaker	86%	87%	86%	87
Tenn Cop ctf w/l	15%	16	15%	16
Texas Co	206	206%	204%	205%
Texas Pac	14%	14%	14%	14%
Third Ave	22	22	17	18
Union B & P New	82	82	80	80
Union Pac	132%	134%	132%	133%
Union Pac pf	79%	79%	79	79
Ny & S	7%	7%	7%	7%
Wm Alloy Steel	42	42	42	42
United Fruit	133%	133%	133%	133%
US Rubber	55%	56	55%	55%
US S R	54%	54	54	54
US Steel	114%	116%	114	116%
US Steel pf	117%	117%	117%	117%
Utah Copper	113%	115%	113%	115%
-C Chem	42%	42%	42%	42
-C Chem pf	108%	108%	108%	108%
-I C	66	66	63%	63%
Vabash	11%	11%	11%	11%
Vabash pf A	46%	47%	46%	47
Vabash pf B	23%	24%	23%	24
Vest Pacific	12%	12%	12%	12%
Vestlinghse	47%	48	47%	47%
W & L E	13	14	13	13%
W & L E 1st pf	32%	33%	32%	33%
White Motor	4%	4%	4%	4%
Willis-Over	29%	29%	29%	29%
Wilson Co	17%	72%	71%	72%
Woolworth	12%	128	126%	126%

\*Ex-dividend.

BOSTON CURB			
	High	Low	Last
Alaska	1%	1%	1%
American Oil	30c	28c	28c
Amoskeag	1%	1%	1%
Amoskeag Corbin	40c	40c	40c
Boston Electro	56c	56c	56c
Boston Fly	65c	65c	65c
Butte & Bala	1%	1%	1%
Butte & Sup	24c	23c	24c
Lumet Corbin	11c	11c	11c
Lumet Jerome	1%	1%	1%
Mass National	1%	1%	1%
Merokoe	1%	1%	1%
Monial	50c	50c	50c
Nor Arizona	2	2	2
Opportunity	4%	4%	4%
Opportunity Copper	80c	80c	80c
Bluebell	2%	2%	2%
Marle Eagle	30c	26c	26c
Cop	55c	55c	54c
Fortuna	16c	12c	16c
la	13%	13%	13%
Old Cop	60c	55c	60c
Mount	1%	1%	1%
Mount Mining	1%	1%	1%
Delmonte	1%	1%	1%
Rome Verde	1%	1%	1%
Amoskeag	45c	45c	45c
Amoskeag	2	2	2
Mexican Metals	27c	26c	27c
Evadough	1%	1%	1%
House	1%	1%	1%
Bingham	10%	10%	10%
Wm Era	7c	7c	7c
Wm Era	30c	29c	29c
Alabama Boston	28c	28c	28c
Amoskeag	55c	55c	54c
Marine Signal	27c	27c	27c
Moner	1%	1%	1%
Arizona	40c	26c	40c
Marine	18%	18%	18%
Marine Ex	38	38	38
Marine	51c	50c	51c

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT			
Changes in the weekly statement of a associated national banks of Bos-a are:			
	May 5	Decrease	
ulation	\$5,690,000	\$316,000	
ation disc and inv	461,000	4,303,000	
Individual deposits	363,706,000	2,699,000	
ie to banks	14,947,000	433,000	
one deposits	34,382,000	85,000	
ch rep	19,956,000	\$3,415,000	
ch rep from other bk	46,811,000	1,733,000	
ch rep	26,180,000	701,000	
is in Fed res bk	31,986,000	2,439,000	
is with all other bk	40,213,000	3,671,000	
Decrease.			

COTTON MARKET				
Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.				
	Open	High	Low	Last
May	18.56	19.70	18.54	19.55
June	19.35	19.80	19.34	19.25
July	18.66	18.61	18.53	18.54
Aug	18.74	18.86	18.65	18.58
Sept	18.81	18.89	18.64	18.64
Oct	18.70	18.70	18.64	18.64
Nov	18.70	18.70	18.64	18.64
Dec	18.70	18.70	18.64	18.64
Jan	18.70	18.70	18.64	18.64
Feb	18.70	18.70	18.64	18.64
Mar	18.70	18.70	18.64	18.64
Apr	18.70	18.70	18.64	18.64
May	18.70	18.70	18.64	18.64
June	18.70	18.70	18.64	18.64
July	18.70	18.70	18.64	18.64
Aug	18.70	18.70	18.64	18.64
Sept	18.70	18.70	18.64	18.64
Oct	18.70	18.70	18.64	18.64
Nov	18.70	18.70	18.64	18.64
Dec	18.70	18.70	18.64	18.64
Jan	18.70	18.70	18.64	18.64
Feb	18.70	18.70	18.64	18.64
Mar	18.70	18.70	18.64	18.64
Apr	18.70	18.70	18.64	18.64
May	18.70	18.70	18.64	18.64
June	18.70	18.70	18.64	18.64
July	18.70	18.70	18.64	18.64
Aug	18.70	18.70	18.64	18.64
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# LAST WEEK'S SECURITIES PRICE RANGE

The tables below give the price range of active securities of the New York and Boston markets for the week ended May 5:

Since our alignment on the side of the Allies and the subsequent announcement of our Government's policy to extend substantial credits to them and the issuance of a war loan of several billion dollars, money rates have hardened considerably. Whether or not the proposed issue will affect or perhaps upset our money markets is fully dependent on the manner in which the issue is placed. It seems likely that Washington will follow the "pay as you go" plan and place on the market such stocks as are necessary or immediate needs. It is quite understandable that our money markets should have advanced, based on the foregoing situation, and, while we do not believe that an actual outflow of gold is anticipated, the temporary lifting of funds coincident with the placing of loans will, no doubt, be the cause of temporary advances in rates. It is noteworthy and extremely gratifying that our markets for bankers' and trade acceptances are developing steadily, and the elasticity of our banking and commercial systems will be aided in a large way through a more extended use of acceptances wherever possible.

\*Advance.

Local United States Sub-Treasury	6,423,388	2,799,543	st
Balance today \$78,244.			of
			10

# COTTON CLOTH TRADE FACES WAGE ADVANCE

It is reported that two or three corporations here are about to announce large stock dividends to bring their capitalizations up to a parity with their plant values.

0 pounds of copper were sold last week, including about \$0,000,000

Stock exchange last week an aggregate 75,138 shares, as compared with 8,237 shares for the previous week.

## COMBINED RESERVE BANK REPORT

Fed Res notes in circulation (A) ... 72.9% ....

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## SLICE BUYERS

The New England Shoe & Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade

Condition 83, April 80, a year ago 65, la  
ne 68. Oats acreage increased 264,- c  
Rye condition 90 April 93 t

# CHARTERS ARE ISSUED TO NEW CORPORATIONS

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

### NEW YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WEST-ERN

## MICHIGAN CROP SITUATION

st year 104. Clover acreage shown  
mpared with last year 96; acreage  
be abandoned 7 per cent.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES					
American Foreign Sec Co 5s	Aug 1, 1919	85½	85½	7.25	
Anglo-French 5s	Oct 15, 1920	92½	92½	7.35	
Argentine Govt 5s	Dec 15, 1917	99½	100½	5.15	
do 5s	May 15, 1920	93½		6.25	
City of Paris 5s	Dec 15, 1917	93	92½	5.15	
City of Montreal 5s	Dec 1917	99½	100½	4.55	
do 5s	May 1, 1918	93½		4.75	
Govt of Dom of Canada 5s	Aug 1, 1917	100	100½	4.50	
do 5s	April 1, 1921	98½	99	5.30	
Govt of French Republic 5s	Nov 1, 1918	99	98½	5.35	
Govt of Switzerland 5s	Mar 1, 1918	99½	99½	4.60	
do 5s	Mar 1, 1920	99½		4.90	
Imp Russian Govt cred 6½s	July 10, 1919	88	90	11.50	
do 5½s	Jan 1, 1921	82	87	10.00	
U K of Gt Brit & Ireland 5s	Sept 1, 1918	96½	96½	7.75	
do 5½s	Nov 1, 1918	96½	96½	7.95	
do 5½s	Nov 1, 1921	95½	95½	6.60	
do 5½s	Feb 1, 1918	99	99½	6.65	
do 5½s	Feb 1, 1919	99½	99½	5.80	

\*Guaranteed principal and interest by American Woolen Co.      †Guaranteed principal and interest by United States Rubber Co. and Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.  
 ‡Guaranteed principal and interest by United States Rubber Co.      §Guaranteed principal and interest by Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

organization free of charge.

29 Broad Street







BRITISH DEBATE  
ON REPORT AS  
TO DARDANELLESMr. Asquith Defends Action  
Taken by Lord Kitchener—  
Mr. Churchill's PositionBy The Christian Science Monitor special  
parliamentary correspondent

WESTMINSTER, England.—The debate in Parliament on the first report of the Dardanelles Commission, which covers a period from the outbreak of war in August, 1914, until March 23, 1915, was opened by Mr. Asquith in a speech marked by his usual force and lucidity. He dwelt upon the fact that the Government had seen fit to publish the report of the commission, but had not published the evidence upon which the report was founded, and that this procedure might involve injustice to individuals. On the other hand the fact of the evidence containing much that might be embarrassing to the conduct of the war, did not, in his opinion, justify the publication of the report without the evidence. In this dilemma he contended that to safeguard both national interest, and natural justice, publication ought to have been withheld until a time when it could be made without compromising either the one or the other. Mr. Asquith made a powerful defense of Lord Kitchener, whose actions were criticized in the report, and pointed out that the delay in sending the Twenty-ninth division to the Dardanelles was due to strong and urgent pressure brought to bear upon the Secretary of State for War. Both British and French commanders in the field urged that the Twenty-ninth division should go to France, and that it should not be withdrawn to any other sphere of action. In the report it states, the commissioners think it a serious omission that no meeting of the War Council was held between March 19 and May 14, 1915. Mr. Asquith explained that the House that any operations carried on after March 14 involved no new departure of any kind in policy. From March 23 onward the operations were in the hands of the naval and military authorities on the spot; and that he was in daily and even in hourly communication with Lord Kitchener, the First Lord of the Admiralty (Mr. Churchill), the Foreign Secretary, and other colleagues. Also at 11 out of 13 meetings of the Cabinet held during that period the operations of the Dardanelles were brought up for report, and at some of those meetings were very fully discussed.

Later during the debate Mr. Churchill, who at the time covered by the report was First Lord of the Admiralty, made a strong defense of his responsibility for the Dardanelles operations. He declared that the advice given by him on behalf of the Admiralty to the War Council was based upon plans by experts, and on their readiness to carry out those plans. An attempt to rush the Straits was never seriously contemplated. The report adopted was to attack the outer forts, and to consider from the results obtained from the attack how much further it could be pressed, with the view of forcing the passage of the Straits. In Mr. Churchill's opinion the most formidable criticism contained in the report against the naval attack is that it compromised the chances of a subsequent joint naval and military attack. He contended that such criticism was valid only on the assumption that if there had been no naval plan, there would have been a joint attack later; and such an assumption, in his opinion, was not true owing to the fact that at the time neither troops in adequate numbers nor munitions were available. The need for a demonstration in order to help Russia was imperative, and there was general agreement that if a demonstration had to be made, it should be an attack upon the outer forts of the Dardanelles. The outer forts were bombarded, and fell. The relief was instantaneous, within a fortnight the Turks were moving back to defend their capital and to strengthen their northern frontier. Passing in review the powerful influences with which those in favor of forcing the Dardanelles had to contend, he believed, he said, that posterity would condemn those who did not rally to their aid. One most interesting piece of information emerged during the course of Mr. Churchill's speech. Commenting on the necessity of making decisions on important matters in time of war, without consulting all authorities, he informed the House that when the fleet was sent to its war station on July 29, 1914, he submitted that proposal to the Prime Minister alone, and he told no one else. The Lord Advocate (Mr. Clyde) as one of the group of commissioners who signed the report spoke next, and in an able and convincing speech dealt with some of the points that had been raised. He informed the House that he had already, as a commissioner, heard Mr. Churchill's speech, and that his opinion remained unaltered. As regards publication of the report without the evidence, the Lord Advocate pointed out that the action of the commissioners was the inevitable result of the act, of which Mr. Asquith himself was largely the author, being Prime Minister at the time it was passed. Under the Act of Parliament, the commissioners were enjoined, having regard to the interest of the public, and of naval, military, and diplomatic considerations, to allow, or refuse to allow, the public or any portion of the public, to be present during any proceedings of the commission, provided that a full and complete report in shorthand should be kept of all evidence taken whether in public or in private. The commissioners were also enjoined to report as soon as might be to Parliament, and in order to make sure of that being done it was expressly stated in the act that the reports were to include interim reports. As Mr. Clyde pointed out, the act could not mean

that having excluded the public from the evidence the commissioners were then to publish it. Of 10 commissioners, nine signed the majority report; among these being Lord Cromer, chairman of the commission, and Field Marshal Lord Nicholson. In view of these facts, it will be difficult to persuade people, although the evidence cannot be published, that the report lacks justification, and that it is unfair.

## THE NEIGHBORHOOD

The new house for Hale House's new girls' camp at Nelson, N. H., is to be built on a rock projecting far out into the waters of Long Pond, which is really a lake. Wide verandas will surround it, and an inclosed one will make it possible to serve all of the meals out of doors. A big sitting room is to provide for indoor frolics and comforts. Sleeping accommodations are to be supplied by tents. Eleven acres of ground have been purchased for the camp, and will be laid out in such a way that almost every kind of outdoor sports can be carried on in them. It is the intention to entertain groups of 100 for two weeks at a time.

At the boys' camp at Squam Lake, N. H., special attention will be given to farming. Mrs. J. Randolph Coolidge Jr. of Boston has offered land for the purpose. A farm expert is now planning for its use, and will be ready to make announcements within a week or so. The camp accommodates 35 boys at a time. The Hale House gymnasium fund has risen to the sum of \$200. It is hoped to bring this to \$150 more. The money is to purchase equipment for a gymnasium in the Parker Memorial. At present the boys use a small room in the basement of Hale House, which is quite inadequate for the demand. Work at Hale House has been rather seriously interfered with through the enlistment of various voluntary workers for war service. It has been necessary to close a number of the clubs and classes on this account, and abandon a number of plans. A musical fairy play is to be given by the smaller children next Tuesday.

The annual exhibition of classes at the Parker Memorial is to be held next Wednesday. The afternoon is to be especially for the children and the evening for the adults. A special program will be carried out in the evening.

Gardening will feature the summer work at Norfolk House. The house will have some 75 garden plots of its own, and will supervise home gardens in the neighborhood. This work will be under the direction of Miss Elizabeth Hendry.

A gymnasium party will be given at the house next Friday. The three mothers clubs gave their annual fair last Thursday.

Dr. William Healy, of the Judge Baker Foundation, will speak on the work of the foundation at a meeting of the Boston Social Union to be held next Wednesday morning at Norfolk House. Judge F. P. Cabot also will speak.

Entirely new this year was the architectural work shown at the annual exhibition at the North Bennet Street Industrial School, which came to a successful close yesterday afternoon. Plaster casts and clay models evidencing considerable skill were shown in variety, and attracted much attention. The exhibition of pottery was especially good. Some of it was of a very high order and has been thought for display at the Chicago Art Museum. Skill in form, color and glazing shows notable advancement over previous years.

As usual, all the industrial classes had something to show, printing, woodworking, house framing, power machine operating, cement construction, sewing, cooking, etc. Millinery classes had numerous hats for all kinds of summer wear. Sewing classes began with the first uncertain stitches of little workers and went all the way up to fine handwork and on to dresses. Darning, patching and general mending were not left out, but given an honorable place on the exhibition tables.

A model of the caddy camp maintained by the school at Maplewood, N. H., in summer time was shown, and the North End Garden Association had two miniature houses and back yards, one showing that same house and back yard made clean and tidy and beautified with vines and flowers, a vegetable garden in the sand and flower boxes in the windows. A big, beautiful garden was another feature of the exhibit. It was arranged with seats and other garden furniture made of wood or cement in the different classes. Of much interest was a display of "nickel's worth" of foods. They were neatly arranged and labeled in a way that taught an instant lesson in economics. In one jar was a small quantity of cereal, which the label stated contained such and such elements of food value. By its side was a second jar containing much more of another cereal of equal food value, and so on. Green stuff was shown in the same way.

The boys of the North Bennet Street Social Service House are rehearsing for a minstrel show, to be given for the benefit of the camp at Boxford. The Nightingale Club will be entertained by Mrs. Leslie Friend at her home in Melrose next Saturday. On Friday evening there will be a dance by the Campfire Girls.

Its sixth annual concert of pupils will be given by the Boston Music School Settlement at the Copley-Plaza next Saturday morning, to raise funds for the work. The People's Orchestra completed the most successful season in its history with a public rehearsal yesterday afternoon.

During the summer the school will

## SCHOOLS, CAMPS; GEORGIA, TEXAS, ETC.

## EDUCATIONAL

## BEACON

A Country-City  
Boarding and Day School  
for Boys and Girls

401 BEACON ST., BOSTON, MASS.  
An unusual combination of the advantages of the city and the joy of life in the country. The city school home is located at 401 Beacon Street and the country estate of the school, is situated in the Blue Hills. Here are the athletic fields, tennis courts and playgrounds; here the pupils enjoy all outdoor games, horseback riding, skating, summer and winter sports. Day students are called for and sent home by automobile if desired. Country day students are taken to and from the school term by automobile. For the Girls—Household Arts, home care, furnishing and decoration, gardening and horticulture.  
For the Boys—Manual training, carpentry, forestry and gardening.  
For Boys and Girls—Nature study, music, primary, intermediate, academic and college preparatory courses.  
College trained leaders, who are sympathetic with the individual girl and boy.  
For illustrated booklet address MRS. ALTHEA H. ANDREWS, Principal.

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SPOKEN WORDA School of Expression with a Building of Its Own  
Educates for Service

Send for catalog. Address LELAND POWERS, Prin., Fenway, Boston

## "HIGHLAND HALL"

Miss Cowles' School for Girls

In the Allegheny Foothills Near Horseshoe Curve  
Elevation 1025 Feet  
Twenty-five minutes by trolley from School grounds to Altoona, Pa. Fifteen minute service. A teacher from the school will meet students in Altoona, Pa. and take them to the school. Through preparation for college. Certificate admits to leading colleges. Native teachers of French and German. Music, art, domestic science, and physical education. Average of one teacher to six girls. Gymnasium, swimming pool, tennis, hockey, and all outdoor sports, horseback riding, folk and aesthetic dancing. Sleeping porch and tents for outdoor study in spring and fall. Catalogue on request.  
EMMA MILTON COWLES, Head of School.  
Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania.

## The Principia

A School for Character Building

CO-EDUCATIONAL

This school affords a thorough academic training for young people in all grades from kindergarten to college entrance. It is a co-educational school with small classes and a large faculty of college graduates and experienced teachers. Manual training, sewing, cooking and business courses. An annual school for your boy or girl.

THE PRINCIPIA, St. Louis, Mo.

A prospectus will be mailed on application.

## The MACLEAN SCHOOL

An Ideal College

OF MUSIC  
DRAMATIC ART  
EXPRESSION  
ORATORY  
BIBLE READING  
(Adjacent to Blackstone Hotel)  
6th Floor, 624 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## NORTH BERKELEY

OUTDOOR SCHOOL

Co-educational

1547 Euclid Ave., Berkeley, Cal.  
A Home School Located in the North Berkeley Hills, overlooking San Francisco Bay. This school offers a complete course of study from Primary Preparatory through college. A limited number of Boarding Pupils can be accommodated.

## School of Expression

Co-ordination of Body and Mind  
88th year opens October 4th.  
Summer Terms: N. Y. University, Boston, Asheville, Chicago. List of Dr. Curry's (recommenced) and "School of Expression" free. S. S. Curry, Ph.D., Litt.D., President, Copley Sq., Boston, Mass.

## The McCullough Teachers' Agency

GEO. T. PALMER, Manager.  
Gives discriminating service to Employers needing teachers and to Teachers seeking positions. Highway Exchange Building, Chicago, Illinois.

## The New York School of Secretaries

Three month course: individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered.  
WILLIAM C. ROY, Director.  
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Highest prices paid for Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing, Old Gold and Precious Stones or Furniture. Send letter or telephone and we will call on you. 302 or 2936. If one is busy call the other.

## HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—A neat appearing solicitor to represent business college. Apply 1:15 o'clock at room 7, 136 Boylston St., Boston.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

SUMMER position, refined French teacher as companion, tutor, governess, chaperone; refs. Ad. B 220, Monitor Office, Boston.

## CORKS

making the additional effort which the country requires at this time. In these circumstances the board hope that the notices may be withdrawn in those cases in which tenants agree to pay such increase of rent (if any) as may be sanctioned by the board hereafter, with due regard to any legislation dealing with this matter during the present session.

## RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

Efforts to secure members for the National Consumers League will be made during the exhibit being held at Radcliffe College this week. A committee has been working during the winter explaining the needs and aims of the league. Miss Margaret L. Strang of New York City is in charge of the exhibit and speaking of the work of the league says that during the working conditions in various industries need to be made as easy as possible. A jolly junior jaunt will be held May 9.

## SUMMER CAMPS

## Camp Newfound

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On Newfound Lake, foothills of White Mountains, New Hampshire. A vacation camp of rare attractiveness of location and environment. Complete equipment. Individual dressing rooms. Sports, arts and crafts. Every essential of an ideal camp. Booklet on application.

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On adjoining properties, in the most beautiful part of the White Mountains. ZUFRIEDEN, for Adults  
CAMP CHOCORUA CAMP LARCOM  
For Boys For Girls  
All the best and some unusual features. Tent hangings, "butterflies," etc. Booklet. S. G. DAVIDSON, A.M., Litt.D., Tamworth, N. H.

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Bear Island, Lake Winnepesaukee, N. H. Limited to 30 boys from 9 to 15 inclusive. Central Lodge and tents. Scoutcraft, land and water sports, carefully supervised by experienced men. Referees required. Booklet on request. Mr. and Mrs. W. E. RICHMOND, Mr. and Mrs. W. DICKINSON, Directors, Newton High School, Newtonville, Mass.

## Camp Teconnet for Girls

On our own island, China Lake, Me. Dining hall, assembly house, tennis, swimming, canoeing, motor-boating, land and water sports. Crafts and dramatic projects. Personally directed by Mr. Charles F. Towne, Assistant Superintendent of Schools and Mrs. Towne, Address: 16 Ames St., Providence, R. I.

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FREE Catalogs and Advice on All Boarding Schools or Camps in U. S. Am. Schools' Association, Masonic Temple, Chicago, or Times Bldg., N. Y.

## CAMP BONHAG

Lake Annabessaukee, WINTERPORT, MAINE

Give your boy an opportunity to develop self-reliance, manliness and character in the woods of Maine. For booklet address: THE DIRECTOR, 265 Summer St., Fitchburg, Mass.

## PINE TREE CAMP FOR GIRLS

Naomi Lake, 2000 feet above sea, in pine-laden air of Plover Mountains. Four hours from New York and Philadelphia. Bungalows and tents on sunny hill. Hockey, basketball, canoeing—all outdoor sports. Penn. Philadelphia, 333 So. 47th St. MISS BLANCHE D. FAIRIE.

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Exceptional advantages. Electric lights, running water, shower baths, sleeping bungalows. In pine grove facing beautiful mountain lake. Superior food. Efficient supervision. THE DIRECTOR, 265 Summer St., Fitchburg, Mass.

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For booklet address MISS LILLARD, 3329 Kenmore Ave., Chicago.

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THE GREAT WARDROBE  
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SPOKANE'S GREATEST STORE  
JEWELRY, FURNITURE AND WALL STORIESCORRECT MERCHANDISE  
In ample variety, fairly priced, and dis-  
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The store you can't forget because it  
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For Dry Cleaning, Rug and Curtain  
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Hardware and Stores of all kinds.  
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Pianos, Victrolas, Musical Instruments  
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Special attention given to Piano Rentals.

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"The Home of Good Clothing"  
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Men's Clothing and Furnishings  
Number 110 West Third Street

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First consideration: A place where shop-  
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THE MERCANTILE CO.,  
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Your Trade Appreciated

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Continuously Served Hot Lunch  
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FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR  
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Sell Shoe Satisfaction  
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Capital \$100,000 Surplus \$115,000  
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EVERYTHING  
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Complete House Furnishers  
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WET AND DRY WASH  
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We do Wet Wash 50c, Dry Wash 75c  
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Everything for the car  
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FOR  
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Fifth Avenue Fashions within a few  
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New Sport Costumes, New Dresses or  
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Continuous Service Day and Night.  
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Between Main and Broadway  
ARBOR CAFETERIA  
Delightfully Different  
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Design Your House  
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Unites the work of Architect and  
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Produces economic efficiency.  
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High-class Work at Reasonable Prices.  
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Suits \$30 to \$60  
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For Men and Women  
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All that the name implies as to  
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Make repairing a specialty; new and  
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Send for catalogue.

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CORSETS  
They Lace In Front  
Discriminating Women Look for This  
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Your Model at \$2.00 Up  
Sold and Fitted by  
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An accommodating store.

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High Grade Shoe Repairing  
The entire satisfaction of our  
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Quality and Service the Best  
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FOR  
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Choice location, sunny rooms. No. 1  
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Service 12 to 7 Lunches Put Up

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It is genuine Economy to buy your  
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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## Everybody Wanted to Watch the Posting of the First Bill Ever Seen in the Jungle



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Of course, we know, from last week's pictures, all about how those monkeys had taken Mr. Lion's crown when no one was looking, and what they had done with it. But it was a long time before the animals missed the crown; and, when they had at last missed it, it needed quite a search to convince them that it really was missing.

"I think Dingo is guarding it," an-

nounced Busy; "you know, we haven't seen him for some time."

But, when they hunted up Dingo and asked him if he knew anything of the whereabouts of the crown, he only replied that, in his opinion, the bear had it.

"No," said the bear, when they consulted him, "it is sure to be somewhere in the donkey's pack." Then the donkey declared he knew that the little dark man had it in his basket among the juggling things.

Finally everybody searched everywhere, but they could find no crown.

"It is somewhere in the jungle," remarked our Mr. Grasshopper severely. "It is a valuable crown, and must be found. We must invite all the animals to join us in the search. We might tell the black cockatoo. He'd be sure to inform everybody."

Busy, however, had a better idea. "When anything is lost," he said, "a bill should always be posted and a reward offered."

This seemed a sensible plan, so they at once proceeded to carry it out. Busy lettered the bill in good, plain lettering, and spelled all the words correctly with the help of Grasshopper, Buzz, Dingo, the bear and the little dark man, using a quill which the porcupine had lent him for the occasion. By the time the bill was ready for posting, there really was no need for a bill, because all the animals had heard about how the crown was lost and that a bill was to be posted and a reward offered, and they had all

come to see. But, just the same, everybody was interested in posting the bill, and Grasshopper decided that the bill should be posted, even if everybody did know all about it; as it was the first time that a bill had been posted in the jungle, he said, everybody wanted to watch.

In the end they elected the elephant to the post of bill poster. He had some gum from a gum tree, he put it in a tin pail, and he had a real brush. Proudly he hung the tin pail on his tusk and took the brush in his

trunk; then he selected his tree, covered it with paste, stuck the bill on, and then covered the bill with paste. After that everybody stood by to wait until it was dry; then everybody read the bill, or pretended to read it. "LOST," it said, "MR. LION'S CROWN." At the bottom was a "REWARD" offered. Each animal at once felt sure that he could find the crown, and each had his own private idea of what the reward should be.

"Of course, it will be peanuts," said the elephant with a smile.

"No, indeed; not peanuts, but melons," contradicted the tapir twins, speaking in unison.

"I think it will be paste," said the camel; "and the brush would suit me very well, too. But I'm not particular about my diet, and any old thing will do. Even a nice, juicy old shoe, for instance."

After all had read over the bill and admired its fine lettering, and had thought about what the right reward should be, they dispersed in all directions to look for the crown.

## In Thrums With "Sentimental Tommy"

The little station platform at the junction was crowded, the season being that of the "summer holidays," when many of the shops and factories close and everywhere a gala atmosphere prevails. It was no wonder that the wizened little station master, a frown upon his brow, glanced at the rapidly filling coaches of the Kirriemuir train and then walked along the platform, tapping some of the men on the shoulders and inquiring anxiously: "Are all o' ye goin' to Kirriemuir, or are some o' ye jist hangin' around?" Of course, it developed, when the time came for the shrill whistle of the engine and the start of the train, that a number of these men had been 'jist hangin' around', still the little Kirriemuir train was fairly crowded, as it crept and panted up grade.

Of course, you must know that Kirriemuir is the map name of the little town of Thrums of which Barrie writes—the place where he lived when a boy and romped with his mates in the Den. You remember how, in "Sentimental Tommy," after Tommy had finished delivering the weekly newspapers, for which service he was paid the large sum of a penny each week, he would scamper down to the Den, where his sister, Elspeth, would be waiting for him, and there they would play and invent wonderful games by the hour. Tommy, you know, could always "find a way." Well, the Den is there still—a little green glen at the edge of the town, hedged in by steep grassy banks. The Den is now a little public park, a famous place for play and for picnics on holidays.

Barrie has said that there are two conspicuous colors in Thrums—the orange of the masons' trousers, which are stained by dust from the quarries, and the brilliant blue of the hearthstones. This, unfortunately, is no longer true. Thrums, or Kirriemuir, has lost much of its quaintness, even making some pretensions as a summer resort. But, if you search, you can find certain picturesque corners and steep little streets. Thrums is all up and down hill. The station stands in a hollow; if you want to go to the main square of the town, where the little shops are, you must climb a steep hill. And, if you make your way from there to the famous "Window in Thrums" house, you drive down a steep and stony lane, cross a bridge over the burn and slowly climb the brae. This is the brae upon which Jess in the story sat and looked out for so many years, and, at the top of it, you have a glimpse of her tiny square window. The "Window in Thrums" house is now neatly

whitewashed and is kept as a show place. Most of the Thrums houses are of red sandstone which is quarried near at hand, but some of them have quaint outside stairways; and, if you wander down the oldest streets and peer in at the doorways, you may perhaps catch a glimpse of a blue hearthstone, or a genuine box-bed built into the wall, or a huge fireplace with an oven built into the side. No more, however, does one hear the sound of the shuttle as one passes the old houses; even few of the old-fashioned people now do their own weaving. If you go there on a summer holiday, you will find the little shops closed, the boys and girls playing about the streets, and the women sitting at the top of their outside steps, with frilled caps and shoulders huddled in shawls. Of course, there never used to be a holiday without the presence of the dulseman in the square. Barrie tells us how the dulseman used to carry with him a long box of reddish-brown seaweed and another box of "buckies" or sea-snails. The men and boys of Kirriemuir would delight in buying these holiday morsels as Americans buy peanuts at the resorts, but the "buckies" had to be extracted from their shells with pins, the shells afterwards littering the pavement of the square. Hendry, in "The Window in Thrums," loved to stuff his pockets with these dulse, for which he paid the dulseman a bawbee (or halfpenny) a week.

But it is with Tommy that you will like best to connect Thrums. Probably you will wander about through the little lanes, wondering in which house it was that Tommy went to school to Miss Ailie.

"The Dovecot was a prim little cottage standing back from the steepest brae in Thrums and hidden by high walls, to the top of which another boy's shoulders were, for apple-lovers, but one step up. Jargonelle trees grew against the house, stretching their arms round it as if to measure its girth," writes Barrie in "Sentimental Tommy," "and it was also remarkable for several 'dumb' windows with the most artful blinds painted on them. Miss Ailie's fruit was famous, but she loved her flowers best, and for long a notice board in her garden said, appealingly: 'Persons who come to steal the fruit are requested not to walk on the flower-beds.'"

"There were seven rooms in the house, but only two were of public note, the schoolroom, which was downstairs, and the blue-and-white room above. The schoolroom was so long that it looked very low in the ceiling,

and it had a carpet, and on the walls were texts as well as maps. Miss Ailie's desk was in the middle of the room, and there was another desk in the corner; a cloth had been hung over it, as one covers a cage to send the bird to sleep. . . .

"Only on great occasions were the boys and girls admitted to the blue-and-white room, when they were given shortbread, but had to eat it with their heads flung back so that no crumbs should fall. Nearly everything in this room was blue or white, or both. There were white blinds and blue curtains, a blue table-cover and a white crumb-cloth, a white sheepskin with a blue footstool on it, blue chairs dotted with white buttons. Only white flowers came into this room, where there were blue vases for them, not a book was to be seen without a blue alpaca cover. Here Miss Ailie received visitors in her white with the blue braid, and enrolled new pupils in blue ink with a white pen."

Such was the school to which Tommy went, and, if you want to read more about that and the Den where all the splendid games were played, you have only to turn over the pages of "Sentimental Tommy," which you can never help liking, especially after you have paid a visit to Thrums.

## The Bluebird

I know the song that the bluebird is singing, Out in the apple-tree where he is swinging. Brave little fellow! the skies may be dreary, Nothing cares he while his heart is so cheery.

Hark! how the music leaps out from his throat! Hark! was there ever so merry a note? Listen awhile, and you'll hear what he's saying, Up in the apple-tree, swinging and swaying.

"Dear little blossoms, down under the snow, You must be weary of winter, I know; Hark! while I sing you a message of cheer, Summer is coming and spring-time is here!"

"Little white snowdrop, I pray you arise; Bright yellow crocus, come, open your eyes; Sweet little violets hid from the cold, Put on your mantles of purple and gold; Daffodils, daffodils! say, do you hear? Summer is coming, and spring-time is here!"

—Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller.

## Collecting Lantern Slides

If you use electricity, the lighting problem is an easy one, but there is no reason why other illuminants cannot be used equally well. Build your lantern to suit your light.

If you can make prints, the making of slides will present no great difficulties. If you cannot make prints, you should not class yourself as an amateur photographer. There are a number of good books on the subject to be had.

Some workers have the mistaken idea that lantern slide making is only for winter work. Such is by no means the case. One should make slides all the year round, just as one does prints.

After a while, when one gets interested, he will want other slides beyond those he can make from his own negatives. He will want to see what success other workers are getting along these lines. One fellow goes in for nature work, another for flower studies, another has some foreign views. You will want to add variety to your collection. You will want slides for quiet, detailed home study—as an incentive to individual effort

and for criticism and the study of composition, toning and even coloring. The other fellow would like to see some of your work for similar reasons. The way to accomplish this is to get together and do some exchanging. When you start doing this, you will be surprised to find how much pleasure you will derive from it—not only from the slides you will get, but from getting in touch by correspondence with people in all parts of the country—and even abroad, if you wish. Maybe you will say, How can I start exchanging? I don't know anyone interested in lantern slides in other parts of the country. Insert an advertisement in one of the many excellent photographic journals. This will probably bring you in touch with some workers who are already exchanging, and after a while they will put you in touch with other workers who exchange. The only rule you need observe in exchanging is the Golden Rule. The making of a collection of lantern slides is a hobby that will well repay your efforts, and will afford you and your friends many an evening's pleasure, to say nothing of educational value.

## The House Near the Wood

Rachel sat on the front steps, thinking hard. It was nearly two years since she and her mother and little brothers had come from Russia to the United States, where her father and brother Jacob, who had come three years before that, had met them at the wharf and taken them to live in four dark rooms in a tenement house. Rachel had often wondered, during those two years, and she was wondering now, why people built houses with such dark rooms in them; why they put the houses where there were no trees or gardens or birds; why they built so many flights of stairs in them—that little children could not easily get out doors to play.

These were questions which no one she knew seemed able to answer, except to tell her, "It is to make more money." But this reply did not satisfy Rachel.

"What do they do with so much money?" she asked her brother Jacob one day.

"Oh, I don't know," he answered. "Build a grand house, perhaps."

"Where?" asked Rachel eagerly. "Will you take me to see one?"

"Oh, the grand houses are far from here. I saw them once before you came. It was when I was trying to

find a job. I walked some days miles and I saw many grand houses. The grandest one of all was next to a woods. In the yard, I saw trees and a fountain and many flowers. While I was standing there, I heard birds singing and, all at once, I saw one flying toward the woods and his wings were all beautiful colors."

"Oh, take me to see that house," Rachel had begged, but Jacob, shaking his head, had replied, "I tell you it is too far away."

Rachel was thinking about this house today, as she sat on the front steps of her own forbidding tenement. In three weeks more, she thought to herself, "we shall have summer vacation. If I get up early some morning and walk fast, I think I could get there. I will ask Jacob what he thinks."

But Jacob threw back his head and laughed, when Rachel mentioned the subject at the supper table. "I tell you it is too far," he insisted. "And what good will it do you anyway to get there?"

"Didn't you like the trees and the birds?" she queried wistfully. "I just want to see them, so I can have them to remember."

Jacob looked so hard. "I don't have laughed so hard. I don't blame you," he said, and then to Rachel's surprise, he added, "Well, maybe I can take you some holiday."

"Oh, take me on the next one!" exclaimed Rachel joyfully. "The teacher said we would have one on the 30th of May. Take me then."

"I don't think there will be many flowers then. It was in the middle of summer when I saw the house."

"Well, the trees will be there and the fountain and the birds, and, if you show me the way, then in the summer I can go again by myself."

"All right," said Jacob. "We will start at 8 o'clock next Tuesday morning."

It was five miles, at least, to the big house near the woods, but there was so much of interest to see as they went along that Rachel did not mind the distance. "Why," she kept saying over and over, "I didn't know it was like this in America. I will be dreaming about it all summer."

At last they came to their destination. "Oh, I see the fountain," exclaimed Rachel, running ahead of Jacob and clapping her hands, "and there's a bird with blue wings taking a drink—no, two birds, and look at those lovely yellow flowers growing in the grass. Let's sit down by the edge of the woods and look at everything."

"And eat the sandwiches," added Jacob. "I'm awful hungry, aren't you?"

"Yes, I guess so. Oh, look at that beautiful red bird flying into the woods!"

"Did you never see a red bird before?" asked a strange voice, and, turning in surprise, Rachel saw a gentleman tipping his hat to her and smiling cordially.

"Oh, no, sir. But I have been in America only two years. In Russia, I never saw any, either."

The gentleman looked interested. "Won't you come and sit on the piazza?" he asked, "and tell me about Russia?"

"Oh, do you live in that grand house? And did you build it with the money from the other houses?"

The gentleman was plainly puzzled. "Be careful," whispered Jacob, but Rachel did not hear him. In her impetuous way, she began talking about the tenements, and how Jacob had said the people did not build better ones because they wanted to make as much money as they could. "And when I asked him why they wanted so much money, he said it was to build a grand house for themselves; didn't you, Jacob?" she finished almost breathlessly, turning to her brother, who in the meantime had become so embarrassed that he hadn't noticed the gentleman was much embarrassed, too.

"Suppose you tell me what you think ought to be done about it," the stranger said. "Let's go and sit on the piazza and I'll see if Mary can't bring us some ice cream."

"Oh, my," exclaimed Rachel. "It's just like a story. I hope it will have a happy ending."

And indeed it did. For the very next year all the tenements in the block where Rachel lived were torn down and in their place arose the finest model tenements in the city.



## THE HOME FORUM

## Creation Is Spiritual

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE endeavor of Christian Science teaching is to show that creation is spiritual, or, as Mrs. Eddy says on page 555 of Science and Health, that "Creation rests on a spiritual basis." That creation is spiritual follows from the fact that God, who is the creator of all that exists as reality, is Spirit. God, who is Spirit or Mind, is infinite. Since Mind is infinite, there is but one creation, the effect of the creative activity of the one Mind.

Now what is the nature of spiritual creation? Obviously it must be like unto that which creates it, since like produces like. Mind is expressed in spiritual ideas, and these ideas reflect the qualities of Mind. Thus, spiritual ideas are perfect, indestructible, eternal. Because Mind is infinite, spiritual ideas are omnipresent; so that spiritual creation is the everpresent fact of real existence. John, with the metaphysical understanding which characterizes his writings, wrote that "All things were made by him; and without him was not anything made that was made." He recognized that there is one creator, just as Paul did when he wrote to the Church at Rome: "For of him, and through him, and to him are all things; to whom be glory for ever."

No one who admits that God is infinite can fall to acquiesce in the deduction that God's spiritual creation is the only creation. Indeed, if it be allowed that Mind or Spirit is infinite, no other deduction can possibly be

drawn. Every one must admit, theoretically at least, that creation is spiritual, since God is infinite Spirit. But the fact absolutely contradicts human experience. The human mind does not take any cognizance whatever of spiritual creation. It is apparently occupied to a great extent with beliefs about that which is the very antithesis of Spirit, namely, matter; and so-called matter is thus supposed by the human mind to be real substance, and as such to have been created by God. The fallacy is very transparent; because if God created so-called matter He would be like unto matter; He would be a material being; but God is infinite Spirit. Christian Science declares, therefore, that there is in reality no material creation, that matter is unreal, a false or erroneous concept of the real spiritual creation.

The discovery of Mrs. Eddy, that matter is unreal, since Spirit is infinite, is of the most far-reaching importance to the world, which is only beginning to understand its meaning. Take for example its effect on the health of mankind. It is no exaggeration to say that the average man does not find himself invariably well. He varies with the material hypotheses of his day. He perhaps accepts some theory or other and finds himself the easy victim of it. He may be at the mercy of wind and weather. In short, mortals are the slaves of so-called matter; or to put it somewhat differently, they are the ready victims of the false material beliefs of the human

mind. There is no dominion in all this. Again, the bulk of humanity is groaning under the load of the so-called human body. They believe themselves dominated by it. They believe that material law acting on the body causes it to sicken, and that they become conscious of its inharmonious condition and consequently experience mental inharmonies, anguish, or pain. There is positively no hope that humanity will ever be delivered from disease so long as it persists in making a reality of matter.

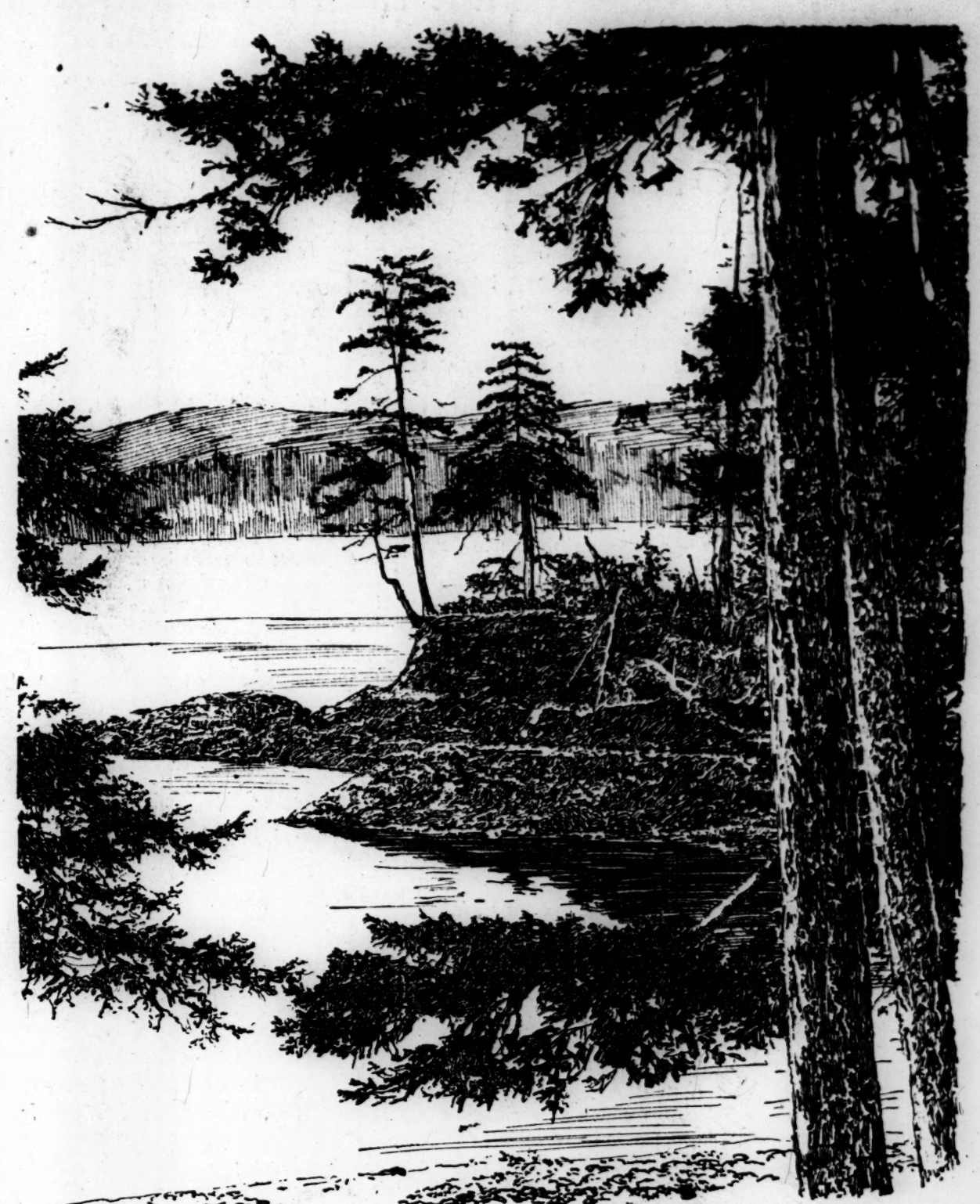
Christian Science, however, comes to the rescue. Christian Science, declaring as it does that creation is spiritual, announces that man is spiritual and not material. It teaches that the so-called material body is an unreal image in mortal mind. To free themselves from the belief of sickness men have to gain the knowledge of the perfect man, that is they must spiritually understand the nature of spiritual man, the spiritual idea of God, the only man created by God. As they do so they are enabled to carry out the injunction which Mrs. Eddy gives on page 333 of Science and Health, where she writes: "Take possession of your body, and govern its feeling and action. Rise in the strength of Spirit to resist all that is unlike good."

Besides teaching the aliveness of spiritual creation and the consequent unreality of a material creation, Christian Science also teaches that spiritual creation is altogether good,

that it is perfect. And as spiritual ideas, which constitute spiritual creation, are omnipresent, it follows that good exists as the only real power. Here is another of the great discoveries of Christian Science,—that since good is omnipresent, evil has no real presence. In other words, evil is unreal. What men call evil is always nothing more than material belief. Think of any of the crimes which have disgraced the lives of men; they can all be traced back to the belief that matter is real, and that in consequence matter determines the measure of human pleasure and pain, life and death. Every evil deed is but a phase of the dream or illusion that creation is not wholly spiritual. Christian Science is engaged in revealing Truth to men; but it spares nobody the effort which is necessary in advancing from a false material sense of things to the spiritual understanding of creation.

There is but one way to the understanding. It must come about through well-directed, patient, obedient endeavor. When a man has seen for himself the truth about spiritual creation, he has got to apply the truth to all the so-called problems of human existence.

As men come to understand better that creation is spiritual, they will realize more clearly the common fatherhood of God. "Have we not all one father? hath not one God created us?" asks the prophet Malachi. The understanding that creation is spiritual must break down the barriers which separate men and nations.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## The Merry Month of May

"May-day is no longer a marked point to be kept as a festival by all childlike hearts. The merry month of May is merry only in stage songs. The May garlands and dances are all but gone; the borrowed plate, and the milkmaids who borrowed it, gone utterly." Kingsley writes in his "Prose Idylls." "No more does Mrs. Peppys go to 'lie at Woolwich, in order to a little ayre and to gather May-dew' for her complexion, by Mrs. Turner's advice. The Maypole is gone likewise; and never more shall the puritan . . . Stubbs be aroused in indignation at seeing 'against Maid, every parish, town, and village assemble themselves together, both men, women and children, olde and young, all indifferently, and goe into the woodes and groves, hills and mountaines, where they spend the night in pastyme, and in the morning they returne, bringing with them birch bowes and branches of trees

to deck their assembly withal. . . . They have twelve or fourte yoke of oxen, every yoke having a sweete nose-gay of flowers tied on the tippe of his harness, and these draw home this Maypole (this stinking idol rafter) which is covered all over with flowers and hearbes; with two or three hundred men, women and children following it with great devotion. . . . And then they fall to banquet and feast, dance and leap about it, as the heathen people did at the dedication of their idoles; whereof this is a perfect pattern, or the thing itself. This, and much more, says poor Stubbs. . . . "With the spring came not only labor, but enjoyment. . . . Then went out troops of fair damsels to seek spring garlands in the forest, as Scheffel has lately sung once more in his 'Frau Aventure'; and while the leaves rattled beneath their feet, hymned 'La Reine Avril' to the music of some Minnesinger, whose song was as the song of birds; to whom the birds were friends, fellow-lovers, teachers, mirrors of all which he felt within himself of joyful, and tender, true and pure."

"True melody, it must be remembered, is unknown, at least at present, in the tropics, and peculiar to the races of those temperate climes, into which the songbirds come in spring. It is hard to say why. Exquisite songsters, and those, strangely, of a European type, may be heard anywhere in tropical American forests; but native races whose hearts their song can touch, are either extinct or yet to come. Some of the old German Minnesingers, on the other hand, seem actually copied from the songs of birds. 'Tenderdel' does not merely ask the nightingale to tell no tales; it repeats, in its cadences, the nightingale's song, as the old Minnesinger heard it. . . . They are often almost as inarticulate, these old singers, as the birds from whom they copied their notes; the thinnest chain of thought links together some birdlike refrain; but they make up for their want of logic and reflection by the depth of their passion, the perfectness of their harmony with nature. The inspired Swabian, wandering in the pine forest, listens to the blackbird's voice till it becomes his own voice; and he breaks

out, with the very carol of the blackbird: "Vogele im Tannenwald pfeifet so hell. Pfeifet da Wald aus und ein, wo wird mein Schätze sein? Vogele im Tannenwald pfeifet so hell." And he has nothing more to say. . . . And, like a bird, he sings it over and over again, and never tires. . . . "The same bird keynote surely is to be traced in the early English and Scotch songs and ballads, with their often meaningless refrains, sung for the mere pleasure of singing: 'Binnorie, O Binnorie.' Or—

"With a hey lilllelu and a how lo lan. And the birk and the broom blooms bonnie. . . . In the old ballads, too, one may hear the bird keynote. He who wrote (and a great rhymist he was) 'As I was walking all alone, I heard two corbies making a mane, I had surely the 'name' of the 'corbies' in his ears before it shaped itself into words in his mind; and he had listened to many a 'wood-welle' who first thrummed on harp, or fiddled on crowd, how—

"In summer, when th' shawes be shent, And leaves be large and long, It is full merry in fair forest To hear the fowls' song. 'The wood-welle sang, and wolde not cease. Sitting upon the spray; So loud, it wakened Robin Hood In the greenwood where he lay.' And Shakespeare—are not his scraps of song saturated with these same bird notes?"

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## Along an Indolent River

"There is a restful sense of companionship in a lazy and indolent river. It shows no trace of that troublesome, disquieting energy which betokens an object in view—the necessity of being somewhere at a certain time. Its art is not marred by a purpose. The vice of industry is foreign to it, and it lingers in the serenity of contentment," says S. F. Wood, author of "Rambles of a Canadian Naturalist."

"There are no straightened channels, no drained marshes, no landscaped parks, nor other manifestations of oppressive respectability, and the drowsing water lingers between banks of vegetation, where the remotest thought of industry would pass out in the sleep of satisfaction. The rushes grow lusty, purifying the decay of each succeeding season. The Dodder comes abundantly from the ground in the spring and clasps the growing Golden-rod, shaking loose its hold on the ground and climbing up on the sturdy herbage that will splash the shores with brilliant colors in the fall. The Scented Water Lily, in all its glory, appears on the floating carpet of leaves in every pool banked off from the winding channel. The Yellow Lily, more vigorous and less dainty, challenges admiration by rising above the surface where matted leaves give an aspect of solidity. Smooth, worn portages at every curve show how these ponds are invaded by flower-gatherers, but Water-Lilies defy extermination. Sometimes in the early morning baby-like footprints and long, trailing grooves show where the muskrats have passed over the canoe portages during the night. Diminutive footprints of the river mice are also seen in the soft mud. The familiar Marsh Marigold, the Water Arum, and the graceful leaves and fragile, white-yellow flowers of the Arrowhead stand in the shallow marshes of the pools. On firmer ground the rich, blue loops of the Closed Gentian hide in the marsh grass, and all the more confiding flowers come eagerly forward for recognition."

"Wild life lingers by the river, finding protection in the shadow of the bay city. The slender Weasel comes out to ask the business of a passing canoe. The Skunk and the Woodcock excavate their cave-dwellings in the high banks. The Red Fox braves the fate threatened by a bad reputation, and Squirrels and Chipmunks make the general quiet more subdued by contrast with their industry. The wary Blue Heron often rests in the shallow marshes, his white neck outlined against the dense banks of green. . . . The Bittern hides in the dense shelter, and sometimes rises with a fluttering rush from almost under the foot of a startled intruder. Rails and Gallinules chatter noisily in the marsh, and Blackbirds attend

to their domestic affairs among the tall rushes. The Oriole finds an ideal swing on the drooping branch of an elm, and the Flicker excavates a home in the trunk of a willow. The tiny Redstart moves like a live coal through the dense green shades. And when night closes in and the canoe moves imperceptibly with the silent water, the Fireflies come out and draw threads of light through the tall rushes that bound the narrow horizon. Frogs set up their weird chorus. The Screech Owl flutters steadily across from one invisible tree to another. . . . All about is the quietness of nature, so impressive that the dull roar of a train, the far-away shriek of a whistle, and even the happy laughter from a lagging canoe, seem to blend and lose themselves in the inaudible sound that fills and soothes the ear of night."

## Even the Grass

Even the grass its happy moment has in May, when glistering buttercups make gold; The exulting millions of the meadow-grass Give out a green thanksgiving from the mold. . . . The spirit of the grasses' joy makes fair The winter fields when even the wind goes bare. —John Masefield.

## Genius Versus Learning

If we wish to know the force of human genius we should read Shakespeare. If we wish to see the insignificance of human learning we may study his commentators.—Hazlitt.

## "Redding Up"

"There is an operation called putting to rights—Scottish, redding up—which puts me into a fever," Scott says in his Journal, April 26, 1826. "I always leave any attempt at it half executed, and so am worse off than before, and have only embroiled the fray. . . . Then you are sure never to get the thing you want. I am certain they creep about and hide themselves. Tom Moore gave us the insurrection of the papers ('The Insurrection of the Papers—A Dream'). The Twopenny Post-Bag, 12mo., London, 1812. That was open war, but this is a system of priory plot and conspiracy, by which those you seek creep out of the way, and those you are not wanting perk themselves in your face again and again, until at last you throw them into some corner in a passion, and then they are the objects of research in their turn. I have read in a French Eastern

"The youngest was absent, keeping the sheep—a boy of no particular account in the presence of the first-born and his stalwart brethren, yet a beautiful lad, ruddy, and fresh as the dew of the morning, as are still the deeds of the morning and that inhabit Bethlehem," writes Mrs. Oliphant, referring to the time in David's history that the Prophet Samuel made his visit to the household of Jesse. "In the leisure of his occupation no doubt this youth had begun to feel the rising of the poet's passion, the elation and inspiration of that gift which more than any other lifts up the heart. The light that never was on sea or shore lit up for him the beloved valley, the encircling hills. He had already seen in his waking dreams in the early light, the sun, all radiant in triumph and glory, come forth like a bridegroom from his chamber; and had considered the heavens . . . when suddenly as the day ended, the moon and stars came forth silently proclaiming the praises of the

Lord. All these sounds and sights had entered into his heart."

"How it was that the anointing of David, which was Samuel's special mission, attracted so little notice, it is difficult to tell, but neither the family nor David himself seem to have attached any importance to it. . . . When the sacrifice and the feast which Samuel came to make at Bethlehem were accomplished, the townsfolk escorted the prophet back upon his way to his house at Ramah, young David, to whom he had shown such special favor, first among the nimble lads that ran by the old man's side as he ambled upon his mule along the narrow paths between the fields, as still the young attendants run, to anticipate any wish of the great man they escort and accompany, to lead his beast over the hard places of the way, and render him that reverential homage which is never so perfect as in the East. And then the soft landscape, the shepherd lad, disappear from our vision for a time, and the prophet goes his way."

"Of the shepherd's youthful life we have no further record except in the songs which, whether produced then or in an after day, are doubtless the product of his thoughts and experience as he watched his flocks by night. . . . Or led them about during the day by hillside and deep valley, by the green pastures and beside the quiet waters. Perhaps he did not acquire so much command of language in his early youth as to compose the Psalm which we all know; but it must have been in his mind as he led his sheep over the pleasant slopes and flowery turf of his father's pastureland. The reader will forgive me if I quote that Psalm in the version dear to Scotland—the first that every child in that country learns, the homeliest, yet faithfullest translation of David's shepherd song—

"The Lord's my Shepherd, I'll not want. He makes me down to lie In pastures green: He leadeth me The quiet waters by. . . . Goodness and mercy all my life Shall surely follow me;

## Islands of Puget Sound, Washington

Writing of the Puget Sound country and its many island vistas, Ruth Kedzie Wood says in "The Tourist's Northwest": "The channel piled by steamers from Everett to Bellingham divides Camano and Whidbey Islands, flows between the north end of the latter and Fidalgo Island, via Deception Pass, and skirts two other islands, Guemes and Cypress, which lie off the outer entrance to Bellingham Bay. Steamers from Port Townsend pursue a course further to the west which threads the San Juan Archipelago, an aggregation of three main and many lesser islands occupying the center of the passage between Vancouver Island and the coast of Washington. A tour of this channelled domain is usually made as an excursion from Bellingham, with which there is daily steamer connection."

"Cartographically, the galaxy of islands, islets, reefs and eyots, which takes its name from the largest unit, resembles nothing so much as a picture puzzle about to be solved. By a

slight rearrangement the component parts could be made to fit very neatly into the angles and curves of their fellows. Or, looking at the map, one thinks of the San Juans as having formed a rocky table which Neptune pried open with his trident and let canals of sea water seep through. But stern geologists declare these 'fertile uplifts of the sea' to be the summits of submerged mountains. When we regard the islands themselves, we see the justification of this theory in the rounded eminence which thrusts upward for twenty-four hundred feet the center of Orcas Island, and in the tree-clad hillocks which comprise other broken bits. The outlook from Mt. Constitution is one of uninterrupted enchantment: . . . Mt. Baker and the long wall of the Cascades with its timbered glacis; the Olympics and Mt. Rainier on the south, silhouetted in high relief against the shield of the sky; the mountainous shores of British Columbia and Vancouver's Isle, and spreading all between the blue mosaic of the sea gemmed and gar-

landed with islands. Altogether, it is a view to make one forget vistas more stupendous, which by their very grandeur are more difficult to comprehend."

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## A "Flute Accompaniment"

I have attempted no lofty theme, nor sought to look wise and learned, which appears to be very much the fashion among our American writers at present. I have preferred addressing myself to the feeling and fancy of the reader, more than to his judgment. My writings, therefore, may appear light and trifling in our country of philosophers and politicians; but if they possess merit in the class of literature to which they belong, it is all to which I aspire in the work. I seek only to blow a flute accompaniment in the national concert, and leave others to play the fiddle and French horn.—Washington Irving, in the Introduction to "The Sketch Book."



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., MONDAY, MAY 7, 1917

## EDITORIALS

### The Unification of Democracy

SLOWLY the world is waking up to a realization of the fact that material actions are simply the expression of the human consciousness. This is so whether these actions are expressed narrowly in the terms of the family, locally in the terms of the village, nationally in the terms of country, or in terms of the nations which we call the world. As the great Armageddon of today roars round the globe, sweeping nation after nation into its cyclonic course, the people who could not see the meaning of the struggle when it had not come home to them personally, begin dimly to realize that they are fighting, not flesh and blood, but, as the Apostle to the Gentiles put it, principalities and powers. For some time there were nations which could see in the struggle in Europe nothing but an old-fashioned war. Gradually, however, as the struggle instead of slackening flamed into a worse fury, country after country has been forced to realize that their neighbors were not merely fighting like beasts in the circus, as with more ignorance than charity they had once believed, but that what was at issue was not merely racial antagonisms or lust of conquest, but the question whether autocracy or democracy, with all that is entailed in those two words, should be dominant in the world.

Behind the present struggle there is, of course, an even deeper and a more far-reaching issue to which the present war may be but the prelude. This struggle will be joined when democracy, emerging triumphant from the present war, as it inevitably will emerge, faces not merely the human belief, which has been summed up for centuries in the word Caesar, but those more far-reaching mental causes, which were summed up by Paul in the words the rulers of the darkness of this world. For the moment the interest centers in the obvious struggle between autocracy and democracy, which is being fought out in terms of flesh and blood, in the Eastern hemisphere and on the high seas. The influences which precipitated this struggle, and in the word influence is included something far deeper than the mere official figureheads of nations, are witnessing an evolution they never thought possible, and realizing that they have set in motion forces, not only which they cannot control, but which are leading them whither they would not go. One of the earliest calculations of the foreign offices of the Central Powers is known to have been based on a belief that the entrance of the United Kingdom into the war would mean the sundering of the British Empire. It had not occurred to the people who made these calculations that the great Dominions of the British Empire were self-governing democracies, which could have taken their freedom by a single word, at any minute. It never occurred to them that the great Princes of India realized what the pax Britannica had done to build all the warring elements, which composed that Empire, into a prosperous and peaceful unit. And so there came the day of disappointment. What actually occurred was that the democratic spirit of the Dominions united with the Indian Princes' perception of the justice and mildness of the British raj, in binding together the whole Empire, in a way in which it had never been bound together before.

This was followed by other demonstrations of the binding force of the democratic idea. The old antagonisms of France and the United Kingdom had always been rather superficial, though they had for centuries been settled, after the manner of those centuries, with the sword. The sending of the British army into France, the guarding of the Channel by the British fleet, swept away the last lingering vestige of the old ill-feeling, and in the desperate and magnificent effort of the British to hold the German legions at Mons, and in that mightier and successful effort when France, turning to bay at the gates of Paris, united her armies with those of England in driving the Germans back from the Marne, the unity of the two democratic nations found a common basis, not in sentiment as at the Redan and the Malakoff, but in a struggle for Principle. This was followed by the action of the little republic of Portugal. There were those who smiled at Portugal's contribution to the world battle. But the adhesion of Portugal to the Entente meant something far deeper than the paying of the debt of gratitude, which went back to Wellington and Torres Vedras. It meant that the youngest of the republics realized that its safety lay in its acceptance of the responsibility of throwing in its lot with democracy in its struggle for existence. Had England and France failed, the days of the republic in Portugal had been numbered.

So the struggle stood, at the dawn of what may yet prove to be the Annus Mirabilis of the war. The reliance which the Central Powers had placed on the inability of Russia, fettered by the Deutschum, to efficaciously wage a war, was overwhelmed when the Tsar Nicholas, ignoring not only the warnings of the Grand Dukes, but those which came from other monarchs in Europe, and above all from his mother's relations in Denmark, followed the monk Rasputin down the road which led to the ice floes of the Neva and the red flag. The day the Tsar's picture was removed from its frame, above the chair of the President in the Duma, the democratic idea received a mighty access of power, and the sword of the Deutschum, which had been intended to buckle in the fight, was transformed into a boomerang, which returned with tremendous force against the idea of autocracy.

The conversion of Russia was followed by the entrance of the United States into the struggle. It is quite unnecessary to recite once more the reasons which caused President Wilson to make his famous appeal to Congress for the declaration of a state of war with Germany. What it is interesting to record is how the struggle precipitated to impose autocracy on the world, is ending in binding together the discordant elements of democracy. There was nothing antecedently improbable in the joining together of the French republic with that of the United States. The United States has never forgot-

ten the help afforded to her by France, in the day of her own struggle for freedom with those autocratic tendencies, which, at the end of the Eighteenth Century, found their last expression in the United Kingdom, in the narrow and bigoted intelligence of George III. The two great nations of the English-speaking people separated that day: the one, a free nation, intent upon the work of establishing democracy throughout the Western hemisphere; the other to carry out its destiny of freeing itself, of building up the British Empire, and of carrying the English language round the world. As is so commonly the case in such quarrels, the bitterness between the two nations has continued, though in rather a superficial and a perpetually decreasing way. England long ago ceased to have any feelings on the subject of the war with America, beyond a pronounced opinion that George III and the ministers who supported him were amongst the worst enemies the nation ever had, and that George Washington and the men who stood behind him were almost entirely right. She has gone on her way showing that she has learned the lesson, and that she has not forgotten how to profit by it, in building the Dominion of Canada, the Dominion of Australia, and in converting her old enemies of a few years ago, the Boer republics, into the great free Dominion of South Africa. Still, in spite of all this, Great Britain and the United States had never acquired a friendship entirely without reserve. The determination, therefore, of the British Government to send a pronounced admirer of the United States, a man who is known to regard the friendship and cooperation of the two countries as the greatest of his political aims, as the head of its mission to Washington, was a great achievement of statesmanship. There is no question at all, not only of Mr. Balfour's admiration, but of Mr. Balfour's affection for the people of the United States. He has too much of the inherent reserve of the Englishman to make much of it in public, but he makes no secret of it in private. It was, therefore, essentially fitting that it should fall to him to be the first British minister to address Congress, on the memorable occasion of Saturday last.

Little more than a century ago a British army, acting under the malicious and senseless orders of one of George III's governments, was burning Washington. The memory of that act, the criminality of which was, it must be admitted, overshadowed by its extreme foolishness, might have continued to embitter the relations of the two people longer than it has, had not the present war drawn them together in a common effort to maintain those common ideals which they both derive from their common ancestors, who for centuries fought side by side in England to establish liberty in the world.

It was, surely, the perception of this, which caused the President to make a new precedent in the annals of Congress by attending the House to hear Mr. Balfour make his speech.

### President Venustiano Carranza

FROM the day of the overthrow of President Francisco Madero by General Victoriano Huerta, in February, 1913, the Republic of Mexico, up to Tuesday of this week, when General Venustiano Carranza was installed as President, had been under military or provisional government. General Huerta, through treachery and conspiracy, accomplished his coup d'état on the 10th of the month named, and immediately a revolutionary movement, headed by Carranza, and supported by Villa, got under way.

General Carranza, throughout Huerta's dictatorship, partly with and partly without Villa's aid, continued to make progress in acquiring control over and in organizing territory in the North, and was rapidly gaining a foothold in the South, when Villa began to exhibit signs of a disposition to supplant his chief. Carranza, however, had become secure in the confidence and support of the Constitutionalists, and, when the issue was joined between the two leaders, proved himself by far the stronger. Then, as all students of Mexico's recent history are aware, began Villa's guerrilla warfare, and a period of unsettled conditions along the border which eventually called for the concentration of United States guardsmen in Texas, the occupation of Mexican territory by United States troops, and the creation of conditions that, for a time, seemed to invite a clash with the Constitutional forces, an open split with Carranza, and military invasion and occupation of the country.

On one occasion only did Carranza appear to lose his diplomatic composure. Then, apparently, he was egged on by external influences antagonistic to the United States, but he quickly recovered his equanimity, and the calmness and steadiness of purpose that have characterized his management of Mexico's relations with the United States from the time of his assumption of the title of First Chief. His conduct and the attitude of the Government he had formed, were, at all events, sufficiently satisfying to President Wilson to win for him and for his Government de facto recognition.

As First Chief, Carranza has observed with scrupulous care the technical requirements of the Constitution. He has exhibited tact in refraining from haste, or the employment of pressure in obtaining a stronger title to his leadership. To all appearances, the election which made him President by a majority of nearly 800,000 votes, was entirely legal, although it is well understood that he exercised complete control over the polls. The declaration of his election, his inauguration, the selection of his Cabinet, all the proceedings attendant upon the reestablishment of constitutional Government in the Republic, have been regular and orderly. The declaration of the war, portfolio by General Obregon alone seems to have cast a shadow upon the initiation of the new régime, but, if Obregon's word may be taken for it, there is nothing ulterior in his act.

Nevertheless, it cannot be said that the outlook is cloudless, for Carranza has not succeeded in bringing over to his side the State Governors and political and military leaders, whose attachment is very essential to the success of his administration. Moreover, there is doubt as to the sincerity of his professions of friendship for the United States, due to his connection with interests unfriendly to that country, which connection, if permitted to lead to

any hostile act on Mexican soil, must inevitably result in his undoing.

Be this as it may, all well-wishers of Mexico, and there is no dearth of them in the United States, will hope that the presidency of Carranza may in all respects be propitious for his people and for their neighbors. The Republic has great need of a long peace.

### The Selective Draft

THERE is encouraging assurance in information from Washington to the effect that no time is to be lost in the registration of the first 500,000 of the men who are to constitute the new United States Army, of the force drafted with special reference to the composition of the divisions that are to take part, when drilled and equipped, in the war with Germany. Time is one of the most important factors in the equation. The need of expedition in the preliminary work has been emphasized repeatedly. While undue haste in preparation of the new army for active service is not to be defended, every hour that can properly be saved in training and equipping on the western side of the ocean will be so much gained on the other side.

It is not unreasonable to assume the passage and approval of the army draft bill, nor to take it for granted that the Administration, especially the War Department, is proceeding on that assumption. Immediately upon the announcement that the law is operative, all of the Federal agencies in the country, postmasters, internal revenue and port collectors, Department of Commerce representatives, perhaps clerks of courts, sheriffs, police chiefs, and so on, will, it is understood, proceed with the registration of approximately 7,000,000 men of military age from whom the first 500,000 are to be promptly drafted. This registration has been set, tentatively, for a day late in the present month. Ample notice will be given to all eligibles. No ordinary excuses for failing to register will be accepted. The country is facing one of the most serious of all the crises in its history. Whatever else war may be, it is not play.

But, speaking of speed, the necessity for an overseas expedition outstrips the training and equipment of the new army. The presence of a United States force in France is urgent. The presence in France of the United States flag at the head of a United States force, for its moral effect upon the Allied armies and the Allied peoples, is more urgent still. It may matter eventually, but it does not matter so much now, whether the force bearing the United States flag in France is composed of 5000 or of 50,000 men. What the nations, the peoples, and the armies that are fighting the battles of civilization are yearning for, is tangible evidence of the determination of the United States to join them in the struggle, and to see the enterprise through.

They are going to have this evidence, of course, but the sooner the better for the good of the cause; and while the new army is being drilled and equipped, or as quickly as it shall be drilled and equipped sufficiently to insure an adequate force for home protection, why cannot the old army, the regulars and the guardsmen who have seen service, be dispatched? In other words, why should not the middle of June see the Stars and Stripes waving over the first contingent of the United States Army on the Western front?

This, at all events, is what millions in the United States, in addition to millions in the Allied nations, would like to see.

### Islands

WHETHER or not Daniel Defoe was really responsible for it, or to what extent he was responsible for it, it is impossible to say; but there can be no doubt that, for the world in general, the "desolate island" has a peculiar attraction. Almost any island is better than no island. There are many people, for instance, whose one ambition is to own even the smallest island off the coast of their own country, on which they may build a house, and regard themselves, in the words of a famous islander, as monarch of all they survey. True, the fascination undergoes serious modification when the ambition has been achieved. The inconveniences arising from the stormy passage in between, from being cut off, often days together, from the mainland, together with many other disadvantages, render the island idea less pleasurable in fact than in fancy. Nevertheless, the "desolate island" still has powerful attractions, and the more desolate it is, and the farther away from anywhere, the better.

It is this fact, of course, which constitutes the appeal of Defoe's historic work, "Robinson Crusoe," and all its imitators, "The Swiss Family Robinson," "Leila on the Island," "Coral Island," straight down, past many other tales of many other times, to Stevenson's "Treasure Island" and Barrie's "Admirable Crichton." It was this which caused everybody who came across them to read with interest the accounts which have appeared recently, in sundry quarters, of the doings of the people on the lone island of Tristan da Cunha, hundreds of miles from anywhere, in the Southern Atlantic.

Now, more than one person, so it would seem, when they had finished reading these accounts, straightway did the right thing and sought the island out in the atlas. Few maps available are large enough to show it more than a tiny spot in a waste of blue, but the imagination is liberal to supply deficiencies on such occasions, and, at any rate, there can be no doubt of its being, in the words of the geography books, "entirely surrounded by water." But the real lover of islands on that occasion never stopped at Tristan da Cunha. Here he was, free in the Southern Atlantic, in the path of the Spanish and Portuguese explorer, and so from Tristan da Cunha, which tells of one explorer, he sailed southwest, three hundred miles or so, to the little uninhabited island of Diego Alvarez, which tells of another. Then, maybe, he fetched away again northwest, voyaging over a thousand miles, across the lane from Rio to Cape Town, till he came to the little island of Trinidad, and more than one, it seems, who undertook the voyage, was surprised to find it there.

Everybody knows the big Trinidad, the large West Indian island off the coast of Venezuela. At some time

they must have known many things about it; that it was the largest West Indian island belonging to Great Britain; that it was some 1754 square miles in extent; fertile, and "level or undulating," and was discovered by Columbus in 1498. The geography books, however, are, for the most part, silent about the other Trinidad, the little uninhabited island in mid-Atlantic; or, at the best, they give it but passing mention. It has, nevertheless, a history all its own, and, some twenty years ago, was the subject of grave international discussion. It happened that, previous to 1895, the matter of its ownership had never been settled, but in that year the question was raised as between Brazil and the United Kingdom. Brazil claimed it on the ground that it was discovered by the famous Portuguese explorer, Tristan da Cunha, early in the Sixteenth Century; and the United Kingdom claimed it on the ground that it had been occupied by the astronomer, Halley, in the year 1700. The dispute was finally settled in favor of Brazil. The island is four miles long, by two miles broad, and, so far, has found no one who desired to make it a permanent home.

### Notes and Comments

IF NOTHING else came out of present conditions in the United Kingdom, as far as agriculture is concerned, but the general recognition that it is a skilled trade, the vocation would have gained much. Probably, as a survival of the days when everybody did know something about cultivating the land, there was, until quite recently, a kind of feeling abroad that it "came naturally" to anybody, and that work on a farm was work that anybody could do. People have learned much, however, during the last two years, both from practical experience and from much other evidence, and they are coming to see, as it was put by an expert, recently, that the really skilled "plowman, stacker, stock feeder, and shepherd is only produced after careful training."

It is probably true, as the adage tells us, that "Half a loaf is better than no bread," but it takes time for people to adapt themselves to the idea of paying full price for the half loaf. They do adapt themselves to almost everything, however, as for instance when they are asked, after ordering a dinner, "And will you have a potato?" they usually, and meekly, reply in the affirmative.

Novon, in one way or another, has been much in public thought of late. It was, until recent happy events, the subject of a famous phrase coined as an irritant to governments by that arch-critic, M. Clémenceau. In medieval days the town was in the odor of sanctity, owing to its many monasteries, earning for itself the title of Novon la Sainte. The first of its monasteries, a large Benedictine house, was built by the minister of King Dagobert, Saint Eloi of famous memory.

Novon's history has been alternately stormy and peaceful. It fought for its civic liberties in the Twelfth Century, and in the Sixteenth was swept by the religious and foreign wars. Huguenot at one time, like other towns of Picardy, it yet stood for the League and resisted the Béarnais almost to the last. But Novon did better than it knew, since it was John Calvin's native place. Calvin's father, Jean Cauvin, the son of Gérard, belonged to Pont-l'Évêque, a few miles away, where his family had been boatmen for centuries. Calvin's mother was a Le Franc of Cambrai. Calvin was thus not only a Noyonnais, but also essentially a Picard. His house stood behind the Hôtel de France. It is to be hoped that it has escaped unharmed in the most recent storm of Noyon's history.

THE economic intimacy of the United States and Canada was never more clearly recognized or set forth than in the House of Commons at Ottawa, the other day, when Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, said that the price of wheat, flour, or any other commodity, cannot be regulated successfully save through the simultaneous action of the two nations. Plans are now under way which, if carried out, will be of immense assistance in establishing and maintaining a reasonable level of prices in both countries.

THE liquor interests criticized Nebraska's original prohibition law because, they said, it did not prevent people from getting liquor if they wanted it. That the liquor interests might have no further excuse for indulging in such criticism, and for other reasons, Nebraska last November voted, by 30,000 majority, to approve a "bone-dry" statute, and this law has just gone into effect. Whether or not the liquor interests are now entirely satisfied does not appear.

It is reported that a syndicate of wealthy New Yorkers has purchased Shadow Lawn, the estate near Long Branch, N. J., on which President Wilson spent a part of last summer, with the view of presenting it to the Government as a regular "Summer White House" for the use of Presidents of the United States. The property embraces sixty acres, and, with residence and other improvements, has cost, in development, more than \$1,250,000. The matter of providing a summer presidential executive mansion has long been under discussion. Many offers of gifts of houses and lands for this purpose have come from all parts of the country. Difficulty arises from the varying tastes of the Chief Magistrates. The summer home that would suit one would not be at all satisfactory to another, and there is also a feeling among the States of opposition to the idea of settling the President down, in his leisure period, in any particular section.

PEOPLE of the United States have yet to learn the lesson of thrift. They have been so prosperous, in recent years, that they have not seen the importance of greater economy and efficiency. The war promises to give them a needed schooling along these lines. If the new "Liberty Loan of 1917" is to be the success it ought to be, the greater part of it should be paid for with money that is yet to be saved by investors, rather than with that which has already been saved and invested otherwise.